The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII....NO. 5342.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1868.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ELECTION.

Further Returns from Different Portions of the Country.

Grant and Colfax Certainly Have 201 Electoral Votes.

Seymour's Majority in New-York State About 4,000.

Revised Returns from the Several Counties.

The Assembly Republican by a Good Majority.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Result of the Vote as Corrected by the Latest Returns.

FOR GRANT.		FOR SEYMOUR.	
California	5	Alabama	8
Connecticut	6	Delaware	3
Florida	3	Georgia	9
Illinois	16	Kentucky	11
Indiana	13	Louisiana	7
Iowa	8	Maryland	7
Kansas	3	New-Jersey	7
Maine	7	New-York	33
Massachusetts	12		
Michigan	8	Eight States	85
Minnesota	4		
Missouri	11	DOUBTFUL.	
Nebraska	3	Arkansas	5
Nevada	3	Oregon	3
New-Hampshire	5		
North Carolina	9	Two States	8
Ohio	21		
Pennsylvania	26		
Rhode Island	4		
South Carolina	6		
Tennessee	10		
Vermont	5		
West Virginia	5		
Wisconsin	8		
Twenty-four States	201		

NEW-YORK STATE.

Corrected Tables of Majorities in the Counties.

Counties.	Grant.	Counties.	Seymour.
Alleghany	3,840	New-York	60,197
Broome	2,000	Kings	12,000
Cattaraugus	2,500	Albany	1,900
Cayuga	3,700	Columbia	304
Chautauque	5,000	Greene	850
Chemung	300	Putnam	166
Chenango	1,800	Queens	1,200
Clinton	500	Richmond	915
Cortland	2,000	Rockland	980
Delaware	2,000	Schoharie	1,200
Dutchess	672	Seneca	500
Erie	1,360	Sullivan	600
Essex	1,400	Ulster	600
Franklin	1,200	Westchester	1,500
Fulton and Ham.	700		
Genesee	1,600	Total	82,412
Herkimer	1,150		
Jefferson	3,000		
Lewis	800		
Livingston	1,500		
Madison	2,500		
Monroe	1,588		
Montgomery	300		
Niagara	391		
Oneida	1,344		
Onondaga	3,505		
Ontario	1,600		
Orange	500		
Orleans	1,600		
Oswego	3,200		
Otsego	600		
Rensselaer	200		
St. Lawrence	8,500		
Saratoga	1,094		
Schenectady	193		
Schuyler	800		
Steuben	2,226		
Suffolk	300		
Tioga	1,100		
Tompkins	1,548		
Warren	700		
Washington	2,900		
Wayne	1,921		
Wyoming	1,640		
Yates	1,380		
Total	78,652		

Further County and Town Returns.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—Complete returns give the Grant electors 3,505 majority.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Complete official returns from Columbia County have been received at the Hudson *Gazette* office. The result is, SEYMOUR, 304 majority; HOFFMAN, 309 majority. The balance of the Democratic State ticket has 395 majority. WHEATON, (Democrat,) for Congress, 86 majority. Both Democratic members of Assembly are elected—STURGESS, by 642 majority, and TILDEN by 215 majority. This result shows a Democratic gain in the county over 1866 of 667.

The Eleventh Congressional District.

From the Newburg Journal, Nov. 5.

Relying upon reports from a Democratic source, we last evening put down Gen. VAN WYCK's defeat by 700 majority—250 in this county, and 450 in Sullivan. Dispatches received after going to press put a better face on the matter. The following are the majorities reported from Sullivan:

	Van Wyck.		Greene.
Fallsburg	182	Bethel	25
Mamakating	252	Callicoon	251
Neversink	39	Cochecton	344
Rockland	70	Fremont	36
Thompson	67	Forrestburg	28
		Highland	16
Total	610	Liberty	19
		Lumberland, (est.)	75
		Tusten	61
		Total	855

Greene's majority in Sullivan.....245.

In the Second Assembly District of Orange the vote stands:

Van Wyck.....320 | Greene.....653

Greene's majority.....333

In the First Assembly District we make up the following table:

	Van Wyck.		Greene.
Blooming Grove	68	Cornwall	26
City of Newburg	105	New-Windsor	85
Montgomery	102		
Monroe	200	Total	111
Town of Newburg	15		
Total	486		

Van Wyck's majority.....375

SUMMARY.

Greene's majority in Sullivan	245
Greene's majority in Second District Orange	333
Total	578
Van Wyck's majority in First District Orange	375
Greene's apparent majority in Congress'l District	203

These figures are liable to but slight variations, and will give the certificate to Mr. GREENE; but Gen. VAN WYCK will, as in duty to his friends and the public he is bound to do, contest the seat on the ground of fraudulent votes cast for his opponent. There are more than enough such votes in this county alone to upset GREENE's majority in the district.

Erie County Redeemed.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Erie County has done nobly! She has repudiated Democratic rule, and once more resumes her old place in the Republican fold. The result may be briefly summed up as follows: We have given GRANT and COLFAX 1,360 majority. We have given GRISWOLD and CORNELL 642 majority. We have elected DAVID S. BENNETT to Congress by a majority of 1,402. We have elected LYMAN K. BASS District-Attorney by a majority of about 3,000.

We have elected four out of five members of Assembly. We have carried the City of Buffalo on the Electoral ticket by a majority of 581. We have elected sixteen out of twenty-five Supervisors. We have elected ten Republican Aldermen, out of thirteen, which gives us in the next Council a Republican vote of 15, against a Democratic vote of 11. Well done, Erie County!

Results in the County of Onondaga.

From the Syracuse Journal.

The Republican majorities in Onondaga County foot up 3,507, from which deduct the Democratic majority in Elbridge, 94—making the Republican majority 3,413. For Governor, GRISWOLD has 3,300, estimated. Mr. McCARTHY's majority for Congress in this district will probably exceed 5,150. The average majority is about 3,300. The majorities for the Republican candidates for Assembly are fully up to the party vote. There is but one Democratic town left in the county. Salina has been nobly redeemed. Two years ago it gave five Democratic majority, and now it gives 27 Republican majority. Elbridge, with an honest vote, would be Republican. A heavy importation of bogus voters gave it to the Democracy. Several of the Republican towns have very handsomely increased their majorities as compared with two years ago, and largely as compared with last year, when the majority in the county was 1,812.

The State Assembly.

Returns thus far received indicate the election of the following members of the Assembly of this State:

ALBANY COUNTY.

1—Hugh Conger, Republican, gain.
2—Adam W. Smith, Democrat.
3—John M. Kimball, Democrat.
4—John Tighe, Democrat.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

1—Silas Richardson, Republican.

BROOME COUNTY.

1—William L. Ely, Republican.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

1—C. V. B. Barse, Republican, gain.
2—William H. Stewart, Republican.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

1—Charles H. Weed, Republican.
2—Sanford Gifford, Republican.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

1—Mathew P. Bemis, Republican.
2—Winfield S. Cameron, Republican.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

1—Edward L. Patrick, Democrat.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

1—Charles Pearsall, Republican.

CLINTON COUNTY.

1—Daniel Stewart, Republican.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

1—Edmund Sturgis, Democrat.
2—Moses Y. Tilden, Democrat, gain.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

1—Hiram Whitmarsh, Republican.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1—Benj. J. Bassett, Republican.
2—John Ferris, Republican.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

1—D. B. Gould, Republican.
2—W. W. Hegeman, Republican, gain.

ERIE COUNTY.

1—George J. Bamler, Democrat.
2—P. H. Bender, Republican.
3—James A. Chase, Republican.
4—Charles B. Rich, Republican.
5—Abbott C. Calkins, Republican, gain.

ESSEX COUNTY.

1—Samuel Root, Republican.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1—Edmund F. Sargeant, Republican.

FULTON AND HAMILTON

1—William T. Barker, Republican.

GENESEE COUNTY.

1—Edward C. Walker, Republican.

GREENE COUNTY.

1—Baldwin S. Griffin, Democrat.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

1—Erasmus W. Day, Republican.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1—J. Dimmick, Republican.
2—W. W. Butterfield, Republican, gain.

LEWIS COUNTY.

1—Chester Ray, Republican.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

1—Lewis E. Smith, Republican.

MADISON COUNTY.

1—W. M. Carpenter, Republican.
2—L. C. Kilham, Republican.

MONROE COUNTY.

1—Charles S. Wright, Republican.
2—N. C. Bradstreet, Democrat.
3—Andrew J. Randall, Republican.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1—Darius V. Barry, Republican, gain.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

1—Ransom M. Skeels, Democrat.
2—Benjamin Farley, Republican.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

1—Eli Avery, Republican, gain.
2—Addison B. Tuttle, Republican.
3—James Stevens, Democrat.
4—Erastus Ely, Republican.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

1—J. V. Kendall, Republican.
2—Moses Summers, Republican.
3—M. B. Hackett, Republican.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

1—Henry Ray, Republican.
2—George Cook, Republican.

ORANGE COUNTY.

1—J. C. Bancroft Davis, Republican, gain.
2—Thomas J. Lyon, Democrat. (?)

ORLEANS COUNTY.

1—Marvin Harris, Republican.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

1—Benjamin Doolittle, Republican.
2—James D. Lasher, Republican.
3—N. B. Smith, Republican.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

1—William W. Campbell, Republican, gain.
2—Clifford S. Arms, Republican, gain.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

1—Morgan Horton, Democrat.

QUEENS COUNTY.

1—James B. Pearsall, Democrat.
2—John B. Madden, Democrat.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

1—John L. Flagg, Democrat.
2—Edward Akin, Republican.
3—Harris B. Howard, Democrat.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

1—John Decker, Democrat.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

1—James Suffren, Democrat.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

1—George M. Gleason, Republican.
2—Julius M. Palmer, Republican.
3—Alexander H. Andrews, Republican.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

1—Truman G. Younglove, Republican.
2—D. C. Hoyt, Republican.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

1—Henry M. Craine, Republican, gain.

SCOHARIE COUNTY.

1—Peter B. Dyckman, Democrat.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

1—George Clark, Republican.

SENECA COUNTY.

1—Josiah T. Miller, Democrat.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

1—Monroe Brundage, Republican, gain.
2—Samuel Mitchell, Republican.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

1—William A. Conant, Republican, gain. (?)

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

1—James L. Lamoreaux, Democrat.

TIOGA COUNTY.

1—Lyman Truman, Republican.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

1—John L. Selkreg, Republican.

ULSTER COUNTY.

1—Patrick J. Flynn, Democrat.
2—Abraham E. Hasbrouck, Democrat.
3—Theodore Guigou, Democrat.

WARREN COUNTY.

1—Nicholas B. LaBau, Republican.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1—William I. Perry, Republican.
2—Isaac V. Baker, Republican.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1—Merritt Thornton, Republican.
2—Elijah McK. Glenn, Republican.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

1—Claiborne Ferris, Democrat.
2—E. D. Lawrence, Democrat.
3—James W. Husted, Republican, gain.

WYOMING COUNTY.

1—Marcus A. Hull, Republican.

YATES COUNTY.

1—Foster A. Hixon, Republican, gain.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	73
Democrats	55
Republican majority	18

THE CITY.

The Vote in the Fifth Congressional District.

The following are the official returns for this district, which have not heretofore been published:

Wards.	McCartin, Rep.	Train, Ind.	Morrissey, T. M. & C. U.
VII	983	1,081	5,695
X	1,567	620	2,924
XIII	1,302	397	3,301
XIV	635	452	3,788
Total	4,487	2,550	15,708
Morrissey over McCartin			11,221

Assembly—Nineteenth District.

By a mistake made in telegraphing on Tuesday night, Mr. PORTER was given only 40 votes in the Eleventh District of the Twelfth Ward. It should have been 406. Consequently, Mr. WILEY is not elected. The following is a corrected table of the district:

ASSEMBLY—NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Greene. Rep.	Wiley. Moz.	Porter. Tam.
XII	481	498	830
XXII	293	575	643
Total	773	1073	1473

Porter over Wiley, 400.

The Incomplete Returns.

The returns are still far from complete. The Judiciary ticket has still parts of six wards missing. Not enough has yet been received at the Police Headquarters, of the County ticket, to complete even one ward. The Supervisor ticket is complete with the exception of two election districts. Nothing at all has been heard from the Seventh Ward on the Fifth Congressional ticket.

NEW-JERSEY.

Statement of Majorities in the State.

The Newark *Advertiser* of last evening gives the subjoined revised tables of majorities in New-Jersey on President, Governor and Congress. Seymour's majority in New-Jersey will be from 2,500 to 3,000. Mr. Randolph for Governor has from 3,500 to 4,000. For Congress Moore has 3,500, Haight 900, Bird 3,800, Hill 89 and Cleveland 2,344. The State Senate will contain 9 Republicans and 12 Democrats; the House of Representatives 28 Republicans and 32 Democrats; Democratic majority on joint ballot 7. This Legislature will choose a United States Senator in place of Mr. Frelinghuysen. The following is a statement of the majorities in the State:

	PRESIDENT. Grant.	PRESIDENT. Seymour.	GOVERNOR. Blair.	GOVERNOR. Randolph.
Atlantic	550	....	541	....
Bergen	....	670	....	688
Burlington	735	....	710	....
Camden	537	....	465	....
*Cumberland	1500	....	1500	....
Cape May	225	....	225	....
Essex	1509	....	1201	....
*Gloucester	575	....	575	....
Hudson	....	3,677	....	3674
*Hunterdon	....	1,400	....	1400
Mercer	....	169	....	242
Middlesex	....	365	....	418
Monmouth	....	1,541	....	1658
Morris	400	....	200	....
Ocean	965	....	900	....
Passaic	723	....	681	....
Salem	350	....	370	....
Somerset	....	352	....	363
Sussex	....	1088	....	1008
Union	....	350	....	411
*Warren	....	1200	....	1200
Total	8079	10812	7368	11062
Seymour's majority		2,733		
Randolph's majority				3,694

*Estimated.

FIRST DISTRICT.	Congress. Moore.	Congress. Bayard.
Atlantic	560	....
Camden	439	....
Cape May	225	....
Cumberland	1500	....
Gloucester	575	....
Salem	220	....
Moore's majority	3519	

SECOND DISTRICT.	Rusling.	Haight.
Burlington	600	....
Mercer	....	322
Monmouth	....	1879
Ocean	695	....
Total	1295	2201

Haight's majority, 906

THIRD DISTRICT.	Clark.	Bird.
Middlesex	....	380
Hunterdon	....	1400
Union	....	512
Warren	....	1200
Somerset	....	374
Bird's majority		3866

FOURTH DISTRICT.	Hill.	Rafferty.
Bergen	....	571
Passaic	436	....
Sussex	....	1035
Morris	358	....
Essex townships	601	....
Total	1695	1606

Hill's majority, 89.

FIFTH DISTRICT.	Halsey.	Cleveland.
Newark	1188	....
Hudson	....	3532

Cleveland's majority, 2344.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The State Legislature.

The Massachusetts Senate will contain thirty-eight Republicans and two Democrats. The House of Representatives will consist of 222 Republicans and 16 Democrats. This is the classification of the members as respects national politics, but the Bay State has some peculiar features in its local politics, and the Boston *Journal* thus explains how the members of the Senate stand in that respect:

This branch of the Legislature will contain some able men, a very large majority having previously served in one branch or the other of the General Court. Nine members of the Senate of 1868 are re-elected; five of the members elect have been in the Senate in years past; and there are but five who are new to the duty which devolves upon State legislators. A body with 35 experienced legislators ought to be able to "push things." The following table will show a very close approximation to the condition of the Senate upon political and local issues, as compared with the present year:

	1868.	1869.
Liberal Republicans	17	10
Democrats	8	2
Independent Republicans	5	4
Prohibitory Republicans	10	24
Total	40	40

As the upper Board holds the control of the legislative action of the State, and can check, if it cannot shape, the policy to be adopted, it will be seen at a glance that the opponents of a license system are strongly in a majority. The House will be very strongly in sympathy with the Senate in this respect.

RHODE ISLAND.

Complete Returns—The Republican Majority Increased.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Nov. 5.

The returns from Block Island complete the State. The Island gives 101 for Grant and 53 for Seymour; 110 for Dixon, for Congress, and 46 for Waterhouse. Rhode Island complete gives Grant 12,993, Seymour 6,548. Dixon's majority in the Western District is 1,556.

CONNECTICUT.

Extent of the Republican Triumph.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Nov. 5.

Revised returns of the vote in Connecticut make Grant's majority 3,041—a net Republican gain of 4,805 since last Spring, when English had 1,764 over Jewell. The total vote of the State is 98,000, about 900 less than last Spring, which was the largest vote ever cast in the State—99,325.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Good Work Done in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Corrected returns of the vote of this city make the Republican majority 2,518, allowing the fraudulent return from the Fourth Ward. The total vote thrown for Grant is 61,262, for Seymour 58,744. In the October election, Tyndale, Republican candidate for Mayor, received 59,679 votes, and Fox, the Democratic candidate, 61,517, and the Democratic majority then was 1,838.

MARYLAND.

Republican Gains in Every Election District.

In the Fourth District of Maryland, Patrick Hamill, Democrat, is elected to Congress over Judge Daniel Weisel, the Republican candidate, by a majority of 400 or 500. Gov. Swann, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District, received 944 votes less than Ex-Gov. Swann. The entire Congressional delegation from the State will be Democratic. The Baltimore *American* of yesterday speaks as follows of the result of the election in Maryland:

"The returns come in slowly, but such as have been received indicate Republican gains in every election district of each county in the State over the vote polled last year. The Democratic majority of over 2,000 in the Fourth Congressional District one year ago has been reduced to about 500. Frederick County has been carried for Grant by about 100 majority. The Republicans have increased their vote in the State by 12,000 to 15,000 over that cast in 1867 for Judge Bond, and the Democratic majority of 40,000 at that election, for Gov. Bowie, has fallen off to about 25,000. Not only in Western Maryland have the Republicans done well, but their brethren on the Eastern Shore and in the southern portion of the State deserve all praise for what they have accomplished."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Democrats Unable to Overcome the Majority of 20,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Nov. 5.

Returns received thus far show Democratic gains in nearly all counties, but it is not generally thought that the gains will be sufficient to overcome the former Radical majority of 20,000. Shober, Conservative, is certainly elected to Congress from the Sixth District. Partial returns from the Seventh District indicate the election of Durham, Conservative.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The State Undoubtedly Republican.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 5.

The election returns come in very slowly. But few returns have been received from the seaboard and the Sea Islands, where the Republicans are very strong. It is impossible to state the general result in the State with a certainty, but indications are that the Republicans have carried it by a reduced majority. The Democrats claim to have elected two Congressmen in the upper counties. The upper portions of the State give large Democratic majorities; the middle portions are doubtful and very close. The Counties of Anderson, Greensville, Spartanburg, Lexington, Newberry, Oconee, and Pickens give large Democratic majorities. In Abbeville the contest is close, and the result is doubtful. Columbia gives 258 Republican majority.

GEORGIA.

The State Democratic.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The official count has been received from forty-five counties. Twenty of these give 9,353 majority for SEYMOUR, and the forty-five show a Democratic majority of about 24,000. Eighty-seven counties are yet to be heard from. The Democrats claim the State by over 40,000 majority.

ALABAMA.

The Result of the Election Still in Doubt.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Thursday, Nov. 5.

No official returns have yet been received of the election in this State. The registration and voting in the negro counties were usually full. The Legislature is still without a quorum.

TENNESSEE.

Additional County Returns—The Republican Congressmen Elected.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Further returns have been received. Knox County gives Grant 2,471 majority; Blount County, Grant, 1,500 majority; McMinn County, Grant, 1,000 majority, and Bradley County, Grant, 825 majority. Maynard is reëlected. Marshall County gives Seymour 700 majority, a Democratic gain of 1,180. This, with the gains in Giles, Coffee, Franklin, Rutherford and Bedford Counties, render the election of Sheafe, Dem., to Congress nearly certain.

Of the Tennessee Congressmen, the Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* telegraphs as follows:

In the Nashville Congressional District, W. F. PROSSER, the regular Republican nominee, has beaten his bolting competitor out of sight. His majority in this county will not be less than 3,000. So far as heard from, he kept well up with MERCER in the country, so that his majority in the entire district will not be less than 3,000. This finishes MERCER's political career. The Democrats are utterly used up, and are acting more decently than after any election that has been held for a long time. The bolting Republicans have everywhere met with defeat. In the Sixth, or Columbia district, that noble Republican, SAM. M. ARNELL, has beaten J. J. BUCK out of his boots. MAYNARD, in the Second, or Knoxville District, has utterly beaten the bolter HOUCK. We fear for the Memphis District. Our intelligence from that quarter so far indicates the election of LEFTWICH, Democrat.

LOUISIANA.

Republican Majorities in Several Country Parishes.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Returns from a few country parishes have been received. In some the disparity in the Democratic and Republican vote is as great as in this city. St. James, St. Charles, St. John, Concordia, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana and Iberville Parishes, and Algiers, opposite New-Orleans, give Republican majorities.

Claiborne Parish, with 1,300 white votes on the old registry, gives 2,900 Democratic majority. St. Helena Parish, with the same disparity in the registry of the whites, gives over a thousand Democratic majority. The corrected Democratic majority in this city is 23,600. The entire Democratic Congressional delegation is elected. The Democratic majority in the State will not be far from 30,000.

CALIFORNIA.

The State Surely Republican.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Republicans carry the State by a majority of from 1,000 to 1,500. SARGENT, (Republican,) HARTSHORN, (Republican,) and AXTELL, (Democratic,) are probably elected to Congress.

OREGON.

Large Republican Gains Indicated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Both parties claim Oregon. The State is in doubt, though the returns indicate large Republican gains. The eastern portion has not yet been heard from.

NEVADA.

The Republican Majority a Thousand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Nevada gives 1000 Republican majority. FITCH (Republican) is elected to Congress.

MICHIGAN.

The State Overwhelmingly Republican.

Michigan has again confirmed its right to be called politically the Massachusetts of the West. It has once more elected a full Republican delegation to Congress, and its State Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican in both branches, which secures the election of a Republican United States Senator, and the entire State ticket is elected, by a majority larger than Michigan ever before gave in a Presidential canvass. Michigan gives to Grant and Colfax the largest majority she ever gave to any candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

MISSOURI.

The Republican Majority 20,000.

CLEVELAND, O., Thursday, Nov. 5.

The latest returns from Missouri give GRANT about 20,000 majority.

THE TRIUMPH.

Rejoicings by Republicans.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The demonstrations of rejoicing on the part of the Republicans have so far taken the form of salutes, but a proposition is on foot for a general illumination of the houses of those citizens who voted for GRANT. The "Republican Invincibles," one of the largest clubs in the city, will parade on Saturday night, and an ox roast and barbecue comes off next week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—In execution of an order issued from the headquarters of the "Boys in Blue," a national salute of thirty-seven guns was fired at sunrise, and one hundred guns at noon to-day in honor of the victory in the election of GRANT and COLFAX.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The Tanners and Grant Clubs of the Third District had a fine torchlight procession to-night in honor of the Republican triumph. Many dwellings on the route in the southern part of the city were illuminated.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 5.—One hundred guns were fired in Greenville to-night in honor of the election of GRANT. A grand demonstration will take place here to-morrow night.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 5.—The Tanner demonstration, postponed from Monday night until to-night, was a magnificent affair. The procession was composed of all the Tanner organizations in the city, and was three miles in length and an hour passing a given point. Gen. GRANT and family arrive to-morrow morning, *en route* to Washington.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Meeting of the Union League Club—A Committee Appointed to Investigate the Charges of Illegal Voting—Stupendous Frauds Reported.

The Union League Club held a special meeting last evening for the purpose of considering what should be done in view of the election frauds. There was a very full attendance, and action was taken which it is expected will at least result in preventing the repetition of illegal voting by wholesale at future elections.

Mr. JOHN JAY occupied the chair, and on calling the meeting to order said that this being the first meeting of the Club since the election, he begged to congratulate the Club on the overwhelming triumph of GRANT and COLFAX. [Applause.] In the long list of States that had voted for them we have the assurance of the fact that the party of freedom was triumphant. In this list our own State was missing. New-York stood on the side of anarchy and a new rebellion, and the Mayor of New-York was claimed to have been elected Governor. As good citizens, they always cheerfully submitted to the decision of the people fairly rendered, but circumstances seemed to indicate that the result did not set forth the will of the people, but that by gigantic frauds the Democratic candidate had been elected. If they are satisfied that their suspicions were correct, what were they to do about it? That question this meeting was to solve. It was called on the evening of the election by a large number of the members. The people at large would expect this Club to treat the subject with the care that it deserved.

REMARKS OF HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY now came forward amid loud applause. He said the election just passed showed that singular result—that whereas not only throughout the rural districts of the Union, except where collusion or fraud vitiated the vote there had been a largely increased Republican vote, but there had been also a similar increase in the cities as well. Except in cities like New-Orleans, where voters were repelled by threats of assassination, the vote paralleled that given in the country for the Republican candidates. It was so at Boston, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and all the cities, with one exception. New-York and its suburbs were the only exceptions to this rule. Buffalo had been redeemed, and so with Rochester and a majority of the cities of this State. The vote of New-Jersey was carried against GRANT by the County of Hudson, on our border, and in the belt of townships surrounding New-York we saw the same thing, and nothing like it anywhere else in the Union, where the people were allowed to vote. New-York City and her suburbs stood out in glaring contrast to all the rest of the cities of the Union. This exception, this antagonism argued a corresponding cause. No such results were produced without a reason. In his judgment, we would trace mainly this disaster and disgrace to the corrupt influences that controlled the last Legislature, and by fraud forced through the worst tax levies ever forced upon a people. Here there had been remonstrance against the passing of these tax levies; yet they were carried through, and by the votes of some men whom he had trusted, but never could trust again. He had no doubt that those Republicans who had voted for those tax levies took money for so doing, or were paid in offices that brought them money. The Comptroller in no public document gave the names of the persons to whom he professed to be paying salaries. He called them first clerk, second clerk, and so on. Now he (Mr. GREELEY) was assured that there were men drawing salaries under the Comptroller as pay for their votes, and lobbying at Albany who did no work else in return. This was understood and remonstrated against last Winter. The money was taken from the taxpayers, partly in order to control the elections by fraud with this money. No fair man of common sense could have voted to impose those tax levies without knowing what the purpose was. Those Republicans who voted for them were either paid for it, or were the most irrational dupes ever heard of. They knew that money could be used to control the election by bribing "repeaters" and getting out fraudulent naturalization papers. This thing was easily managed. A dozen or more aliens, for instance, were in the habit of meeting at some rumseller's, where the presiding rumseller would tell them that he could arrange it so that they might vote, and would give them false naturalization papers. This was done last Fall extensively. Papers were issued sometimes thus: Mike Kerrigan, for instance, came to get naturalization papers, representing himself to be some other person who wanted to be naturalized, and thus papers were obtained. But this year naturalization papers were obtained for $2 apiece without this formality. A man employed by him, and his two sons, (minors) had obtained papers in this way, though not entitled to them, and an official had been arrested in his district for furnishing them. A gentleman had informed him that in the Sixth Ward, in this City, an individual went into the inclosure where the inspectors were, copied the names and residences of those who had not yet voted, and then his friends voted in these names. Had there been four men of the Republican Party at each poll there would have been 20,000 less votes for the Democrats in this City. Abuses of this kind were crimes that struck at the foundations of the Government. Much was said against rebels—sometimes indiscreetly—for rebels in some instances might be justified, but there was no justification for such a crime as that of fraudulent voting, which aimed to overthrow the fundamental principles of liberty. He had rather be governed by a despotism as dark as that of PHILIP II. than by an unprincipled oligarchy, keeping up the forms of a Republic, and governing despotically by these means. Many years ago a Governor was elected by burning the votes in certain districts that were against him, but the people at the next election reversed this. If they made a strong effort they could at least render it impossible to commit such frauds in future. Mr. GREELEY submitted the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of this Club a large majority of the legal voters of this State voted on Tuesday last that ULYSSES S. GRANT should be next President and SCHUYLER COLFAX next Vice-President of the United States, and that JOHN A. GRISWOLD should be next Governor of our State.

Resolved, That this vote of the majority has been overruled and subverted by wholesale fraud, whereof the issue of counterfeit naturalization certificates, the registration of aliens and nonresidents as legal voters, and the polling of tens of thousands of illegal votes by "repeaters," are examples.

Resolved, That we request JOHN A. GRISWOLD and his associates on the Republican State ticket to contest the return of their competitors in the interest of the purity of elections and of popular rights, in case facts shall be developed which justify such a step.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to take these subjects into consideration and fully investigate in respect thereto, with authority to institute and prosecute any measures in connection therewith which shall be deemed proper and expedient, and with authority to solicit subscriptions for the purpose above indicated.

Mr. PRIME, of Westchester County, offered a resolution declaring that there was reason to suppose that naturalized citizens had been duped into aiding in the issuing of fraudulent naturalization papers, and the appointing of a committee to investigate the subject. This was subsequently withdrawn. Mr. PRIME said that he offered the resolution not as one who wished to limit naturalization, but in order to effect a reform, in which he hoped all honest citizens would join, which would have the effect of preserving the purity of the franchise and the good name of our adopted citizens. He also presented a resolution in favor of appointing a committee on the Civil Service act, which was laid over.

REMARKS OF HON. WM. A. DARLING.

Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING said that the Republican Inspectors had certainly not been faithful to their trust, or they would not have allowed nearly 6,000 votes to be cast in the Sixth Ward when everybody knew the Ward did not contain half so many voters. While he was not here to condemn the organization of the party, he protested against some of the details of organization. Men were on the committees of the party who enjoyed sinecures under the Democratic Government. He demanded a reorganization of the party in this City, by which only those men should be placed in responsible positions in the party who were men of integrity and fidelity. Nominations were made for local officers that were unfit to be made, and he wanted to see this mode of procedure denounced. He trusted that these things would be considered with the question of fraud at the election. [Applause.]

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Hon. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ said he hoped these other matters would not be brought in at this time. They were important, but the frauds should be considered alone now.

Col. BLISS said that there was no doubt that wholesale frauds had been committed, and proceeded to mention instances in which it was known that they had been. Eight men, he said, were arrested in a room in East Broadway on the last day of Registration. They were a gang of "repeaters," who were there about a table making up their lists, having registered several times already and preparing to repeat their operations. In two hours after they were arrested, a writ of *habeas corpus* was served, and they were discharged at 8 P. M., notwithstanding that the officers who arrested them were away at the time and could not appear to prefer charges against them in time. Their books and paper showed that they had made complete preparations for making out their fraudulent registrations. He exhibited one of the books containing a list of the places of residence at which they were to register—among them Police Justice EDWARD SHANDLEY's residence and Mr. WM. M. TWEED's. A friend of his, had joined an Eighth Ward gang on Saturday, and registered with them. They had registered from the houses of MICHAEL NORTON and of PETER MITCHELL, a member elect of the Legislature. They said they got $100 a day for the job. A good "repeater," they estimated, would vote thirty times. If they did not vote, but only registered, they got $50 only. That there was a deliberate fraud prepared by the leaders of the Democratic Party, there was no doubt. This appeared, also, from the circular of the Democratic State Central Committee, the original of which he had in his hands, and which the gentleman who gave it to him—a man of undoubted veracity—said was issued by that committee. He had previously heard that the canvass was to be delayed, as it was delayed in this City, in order that the rural districts might be heard from before the votes here were all counted, so that enough might be added by the Democrats to elect their candidate. In fifty-three houses in the Fifth Ward, 273 persons registered, of whom 167 did not live in the houses from which they registered. A series of houses in the Bowery were crowded on the registry with names of voters, but on inquiry it was found that those registered, with very few exceptions, did not live there. At the Compton House, on Third-avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth-street, 150 odd names were registered. Nearly all of them were fraudulent registers. Some forty odd of them were voted on. At No. 1 West Twenty-sixth-street, the house of Mr. MARSHALL, 187 were registered, of whom Mr. MARSHALL knew nothing. In the cases mentioned, the men registered did not vote, because measures were taken to prevent them, but there was no doubt that thousands more did succeed in voting. There was house after house where ten or twelve were registered, and it was found only one voter lived there. The Republican inspectors in the districts he had referred to, except in one case, had done their duties admirably, and in that case the inspectors intended to do their best. Col. BLISS dwelt upon the difficulties that inspectors had to contend with, and thought they were not always to blame. The fate of Mr. PULLMAN had intimidated a great many. It was not possible in any normal way to have got in 1,182 ballots in one day, as was done in several districts, in a fair way. He thought it very doubtful whether any one would be unseated who received the certificate of the canvassers, but believed it could be shown that 15,000 fraudulent votes were cast in this City. It would not probably be shown for whom they were cast. The investigation would show that the cry of fraud was not a mere partisan and newspaper cry. They wanted a decision of the Court of Appeals on the duties and rights of Registers.

Mr. CANNON protested against asking the late candidate for Governor to contest the election, unless he first expressed his willingness to do so. The demoralization of our Courts was the great evil to be corrected, and a committee should be appointed with plenary power to take this thing in hand.

Mr. GREELEY said that unless some particular point of action was proposed, such as contesting the election of the Governor, people would not come forward and bring their evidence. The thieves and plunderers did not care how much the Club talked if its action did not tend to unseat them. The proposed resolutions bound Mr. GRISWOLD to nothing, but were designed to collect evidence of the frauds before he was asked to do anything.

Mr. EATON was opposed to appointing a committee and undertaking to pay all their expenses.

Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS hoped that strong measures would be taken and that there would be no hesitation to expose infernal scoundrels wherever they were found. [Applause.]

Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ said that unless some action was taken now he never wanted to have any more talk on the part of the Republicans about fraud. [Applause.]

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. A. T. STEWART asked whether it was dignified for this Club to declare GRANT, COLFAX and GRISWOLD elected in advance of the official declaration of the vote. He thought it was not. He also thought it improper to declare that there had been fraud in advance of the proposed investigation.

The vote was now taken on the resolutions and they were adopted, yeas 82, nays 14.

A motion to reconsider the resolutions was lost by a decisive vote.

Col. HAWKINS offered a resolution to appoint a committee of five to circulate a petition to Congress, requesting the passage of a law giving the United States Courts exclusive jurisdiction in matters relating to naturalization, which was referred to a committee previously appointed to consider the subject. The meeting then, at a late hour, adjourned.

Gen. SICKLES and Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD entered the hall a short time before the adjournment, and were invited to seats on the platform.

Election Frauds in Jersey—Arrest of an Ex-Rebel Officer.

For some time past blank naturalization papers, bearing a counterfeit seal of the Essex County Court, have been circulated in Newark and vicinity. Efforts had been made by District-Attorney KEASLY to discover the offending parties, and from information received by him, a warrant was issued on Wednesday for the arrest of Col. WM. A. TREADWELL, Newark, on a charge of having issued those fraudulent papers. He was arrested accordingly, and taken before United States Commissioner JACKSON, of Jersey City, by whom he was committed to the Hudson County Jail, in default of $20,000 bail. Other persons are also implicated in those frauds which are believed to have been committed by wholesale in Hudson County. The information that led to the arrest of TREADWELL was given by a prominent Democratic politician. In view of the enormous frauds alleged to have taken place in the Fifth Congressional District, Mr. HALSEY has determined to contest the election, and will at once take measures accordingly. Having ascertained definitely the extent of the fraud in one or two localities, he is satisfied that Mr. CLEVELAND's whole majority is fraudulent, and it is not altogether impossible that, should the vote of Hudson be set aside, Mr. BLAIR may also be found to be legally chosen Governor.

THE RESULT.

A Democratic View.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Nov. 4.

In announcing the result of the Presidential election, which we do this morning, in proclaiming the success of Gen. GRANT, we shall leave to some future occasion a discussion of the principles and interests he is supposed to represent. Acquiescing in this result, we have neither the disposition or the time at this moment to utter complaints of the manner in which the canvass has been conducted by those who assumed its control. We shall not, however, allow this contest and the defeat of the Democratic Party to pass from the minds of our readers, but shall place upon record such evidences of a betrayal of trust as will enable the party represented at the New-York Convention to profit by the experience so dearly bought. It was with no disposition to find fault, or to question the sincerity of those who differed with us in the selection of our candidate, that we felt called upon to express our want of confidence; but when we witnessed such a total, wanton and inexcusable want of capacity for conducting a campaign of this magnitude, we deemed it a duty to expose it.

The result which we chronicle to-day of the vote of the State of New-York fully proves that our worst apprehensions have been realized. The evidence of treachery is plain. It will be seen that HOFFMAN leads Gov. SEYMOUR by many votes; and the caution which we gave a few days ago has been unheeded. Tammany, with all his corruptions, has triumphed, at the expense of all party fealty, and will now revel in undisturbed possession of the spoils wrung from the overtaxed people of the Empire State. With such an unequivocal confession of duplicity and treachery as this result exhibited, we call upon the Democrats and Conservatives of the country to scorn in the future all affiliation with these spoilsmen.

The Governor-Elect of Massachusetts Serenaded—His Response—Jeff. Davis' Sword.

Hon. WILLIAM CLAFLIN, just elected Governor of Massachusetts, was serenaded by his townsmen in Newton on Wednesday, and in response to the compliment said:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you sincerely for the cordial greeting with which you have honored me to-night. I am glad to see you, for I have been deprived of the pleasure of meeting you during the campaign, now so gloriously ended, by my public duties elsewhere. But while absent I have always felt sure that the heart of the people of the noble old town of Newton was in the right place, and that they would support Republican principles almost unanimously. How safely I calculated may be seen in the unprecedented majority given to the advocates of those principles yesterday. We can point to this with pleasure and pride, even in a State which, though small in population and territory as compared with many others, gives to Gen. GRANT his largest majority. I rejoice with you and our friends all over this broad land in this great victory. It assures the restoration of the Union on a basis of equal rights to all men, without distinction of race or color. It demands for the citizen protection in his person and property wherever he may travel or choose his abode, so long as he obeys the laws. It says to the national creditor that the national faith shall be kept in its essence and spirit; and finally, it establishes all those great principles for which so much blood has been shed and so much treasure spent. Scarcely less than we, do the patriots of the Old World rejoice in our success. They gather fresh hope and confidence as they see this new evidence of the integrity and virtue of our people, put to the test under the most trying circumstances, and labor on with more courage for the elevation of humanity, the advancement of free institutions, and the spread of Christian principles around them. Let us rejoice then in the return of permanent peace with heartfelt gratitude to the Giver of all good.

The members of the procession and other friends were then invited to partake of the good things spread in the marquee. This being over, the procession reformed and marched to the residence of S. WILEY EDMANDS, where they were hospitably received and entertained.

After the serenade, THOMAS E. GRAVES, Esq., of West Newton, presented to Gov. CLAFLIN, and through him to the Commonwealth, the sword of JEFF. DAVIS, captured by his son, Col. E. E. GRAVES, at the fall of Richmond. The sword was broken by Col. GRAVES as soon as it fell into his hands. It is the sword used by JEFF. DAVIS at West Point, and a portion of the "U" in "U. S." on the guard was filed away, so as nearly to resemble "C. S."

Waiting for the Returns in Richmond.

From the Richmond Journal, Nov. 4.

The anxiety of all parties to hear news of the election from the North was very great last night, and increased in intensity as the hour approached when telegrams with the first faint indications of the result might be expected. About 9 o'clock the returns began to come in from Washington. The editorial rooms of the *State Journal* were thronged with the leading members of the Republican Party, distinguished gentlemen, known as "carpet-baggers," and "scalawags," officers of the army and prominent officials of the State and Federal Governments. The glorious triumph foreshadowed by the earlier dispatches was hailed with delight, and cheer upon cheer waked the echoes within our "halls," and reaching the street, sounded a death knell to the hopes of those who still clung to the last plank of the rotten Democratic platform. The Democracy were early satisfied that "all was lost," and slowly and sadly, one by one, they departed for home, leaving the streets free to the victorious and rejoicing Republicans. As the night waned, the news grew still more glorious, and when the small hours drew nigh and the wires ceased to vibrate, the carnival of joy reached its culmination, and the victors retired to sweet repose and pleasant dreams. The joy was general, but sufficiently modest and subdued—for the triumph of right was not unexpected. Regrets for the "fallen braves" of our party—GRISWOLD and others, noble and gallant patriots who deserved better fortune—were mingled with the songs of triumph. They have won the gratitude of their country by their heroic devotion, and could not have met defeat in a better cause.

At Republican Headquarters, too, there was an enthusiastic crowd, who gave voice to their satisfaction, and made Twelfth-street reverberate with their joyful shouts. Congratulations were exchanged on all sides, as our special dispatches were read, and cheers were given as the oft-repeated words "heavy Republican gains" were announced. All felt happy, for they knew that humanity had triumphed, and that the nation was "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled," and above all, that the fiat had gone forth: "Let us have peace."

LOCAL POLITICS.

Union Republican General Committee.

The Union Republican General Committee held a meeting last evening, at the headquarters, corner Broadway and Twenty-second-street, Vice-President A. W. LEGGETT in the chair.

The following resolutions were proposed by Mr. RICHARDSON, and adopted without debate:

Resolved, That this Committee recommend the State Central Committee to take such measures in regard to the fraudulent votes cast at the late election as will show the people of the State by what means the honest voters were wrongfully deprived of their legal and just rights.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be requested to consider the propriety of contesting the seats of such State officers as claim to have been elected at the late election.

Mr. WHITE offered the following resolution, which was rejected after considerable debate:

Resolved, That the Committee request the State Central Committee to take steps, at an early day, for the reorganization of the Union Republican Party of the City and County of New-York.

Mr. TOUSEY made a motion that the primaries be held on the 13th inst., but there appearing to be objections, it was withdrawn.

The following resolutions were then submitted by Gen. COCHRANE, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of attending to the investigation of frauds upon the ballot-box, and to the prosecution of the authors thereof; and that they be instructed to consult and coöperate with other committees or bodies of men constituted for the same purpose.

Resolved, That the same committee be charged with the duty of seeing that the tenure of office of officers thus purporting to be elected be contested before the proper tribunals.

In support of the resolutions, the General stated that the proofs of these frauds were very clear, and he expressed the hope that the offenders would be punished without regard to their positions in life.

The following gentlemen were appointed as such Committee: Messrs. COCHRANE, TOUCEY, SPENCER, HOWE and CONOVER.

Mr. SPENCER moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Union Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York with proud and grateful heart congratulate the loyal men of this country and the friends of freedom throughout the world, upon the election of GRANT and COLFAX to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

The primary elections were referred to the Executive Committee, after which the Committee adjourned.

HAWAII.

Serious Illness of the King's Father.

The Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) *Gazette*, of the 9th of September, says:

"Early on Sunday morning last, his Highness M. KEKUANAOA, the venerable father of His Majesty, was attacked with apoplexy, resulting in slight paralytic symptoms. He was musing on the verandah of his residence at the time, apparently in his usual health. His condition being deemed critical by the physicians, the steamer *Pele* was dispatched at noon to Molokai to inform the King and advise his return to town. His Majesty arrived on Monday at 6 o'clock P. M., by the *Kamoila*. The unfavorable symptoms have somewhat abated, and from the medical report this morning we may entertain some hopes of his recovery, although great doubt still hangs over his case."

The *Gazette*, of Sept. 16, says: "His Highness M. KEKUANAOA shows no marked symptoms of improvement. Daily consultations of physicians have been held at his bedside, but they can give no great hopes, as yet, of his recovery."

Earthquakes at the Sandwich Islands.

From the Honolulu Gazette, Sept. 16.

Three smart shocks of earthquake were felt at Waimea, Hawaii, on Tuesday night, the 8th inst. On the 4th, at Hilo, about 3 P. M., a shock heavier than usual occurred, and we hear that last Thursday night, the 10th, at Kaneohe, on this island, a shock was noticed.

The atmosphere last Saturday morning was very smoky. Since then the heavens have been clouded, and the wind variable, with occasional light showers. The Autumnal equinox is at hand, when unsettled weather may be expected.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Evil of Different State Laws—The Corruption of Society—Luxury—Marriage and Divorce in Rome—Remedies for Divorce.

The Beeches, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1868.

The Episcopal Convention, recently held in New-York, had the subjects of marriage and divorce before it, with a view of making some new canon. Dr. Woolsey, of Yale College, has also written an elaborate article on this topic. Moreover, the Courts of New-York have been compelled to take notice of the loose laws of Indiana in regard to divorce; and I saw, in the Times, some decision in New-York which pronounced a divorce there obtained void, for fraud. Lastly, I have seen within a week no less than three advertisements in the New-York *Herald*, by attorneys, that they would obtain divorces for any parties at any time; and, such are the laws of some of the States, that there is very little doubt they can accomplish what they promise. No doubt divorces obtained in this way, and often without notice to one of the parties, are frauds, and frauds filled with various forms of immorality. Worst of all, when they require the most solemn procedure as in the case of a legislative act, those very acts can sometimes be used for the most palpable fraud. Many years ago a member of the Kentucky Legislature wanted to throw ridicule on the facility of obtaining divorces, and brought in an act to divorce an aged couple, who had lived together in uninterrupted happiness for half a century. The act was passed without inquiry. When the aged couple were told of it they were in the greatest possible distress, and were immediately married over again. This was cruel sport, but it did some good, and forcibly illustrated the utter absurdity of our Divorce laws. The appearance of this subject before ecclesiastical and civil courts, and its discussion by public writers—and everywhere with condemnation of the Divorce laws—prove conclusively that there is a great evil, and that the public mind apprehends and is apprehensive of it. I may startle some one who thinks our Constitution a panacea for all evils, when I say that this subject is of more importance than all the constitutional questions which ever came up in the country. We can easily survive violations of the civil constitution, but we cannot survive violations of the social constitution. We may break our Government to pieces and make a new one, as our fathers did; but we cannot break the laws of nature and of nature's God with impunity. When God made woman in the bloom of creation, He said that a man should leave his father and mother and cleave unto his wife. When the new dispensation came, it was said that marriage could only be broken by adultery. These laws were not made, as some might suppose, so much for the purity as for the stability of society. Marriage is the solid foundation on which society is built, and divorce is taking away this foundation. In the heathen nations this was not understood, because their eyes were blinded not only to the revelations of God, but to the commonest truths of social science. The Roman civil law was an admirable code, in some respects superior to our English common law, but there was one great and vital difference. Our common law, although often hard, is imbued with the principles of Christianity; but the Roman code was not. The Roman law permitted a man to divorce his wife; but, strange to say, in the early and better period of Roman history, this right was seldom exercised. Even nature, in a heathen country, pleaded for the sacred obligations of marriage, and pleaded successfully. But what happened in the Empire and the Decline? All philosophical writers of history agree that Rome fell, not so much from the barbarians as from her own corruptions. Social corruption had prepared the way for the barbarians. History proved that prophecy was not only right in fact, but that the results came from the necessity of causes. Conquest brought slavery, and slavery immorality. One of the Roman writers states that in the latter days of the Empire the young men could not be induced to marry because of the expenses of living. Ought not our American *patres conscripti*—the fathers of society, if not of law—look into this matter? Where are we going, with the vast flood of luxury and extravagance pouring over the land? How can the great number of young men, beginning life with small means, afford to keep house in a society which expects them to follow its fashions and extravagances? And, if they do not marry, where is either the purity or the stability of society? As marriages declined in Rome, so divorces increased. The Scripture description of the great whore, drunk with the blood of nations, was fully justified by all the facts of Roman history. Can it be that we in this great Christian nation, filled with all the glare and glitter of the world's prosperity, shall ultimately descend to the grave of nations, because we will not adhere to those simple virtues, which by the laws of Nature, as well as God, can alone preserve the stability of society? Let me assure you, reader, that this is almost the only question before us. A constitution of civil government may be changed, destroyed or renewed, and yet the liberties of the people, and the political framework remain; but you cannot so change the constitution which God has given to society. That is eternal—immutable—and when society fails to conform to it, society itself crumbles into ruins.

No ecclesiastical canons can regulate this subject wholly, because they bind only a few, and appeal to the consciences of only a part of the people. But the clergy can do much, and I cannot acquit them of all blame in this matter. In the city churches especially, they very readily assent to the advancing luxury of the age, which is the great source of the evil. They are just as ready to accept a ten thousand dollar salary, and minister in sumptuous churches, and bow down before the fashions of society, as any of their parishioners to build splendid houses and drive fast horses. I should like to hear a sermon from one of them, to show that this was imitating Christ, and conforming to the principles of primitive Christianity. But I refer to this only to say, that the increasing luxury of society is the greatest of all these social evils. But as I shall take that subject up separately, I return to the law of divorce. To remedy the evil we must correct the civil law. Here we meet with one of the difficulties of our State or confederate system. It is astonishing what a variety of laws exists on the subject of divorce among our several States. In South Carolina no divorce could be allowed except by special act of the Legislature, and that never granted any, so that in South Carolina there were no divorces. But in Indiana I think you can get a divorce at few days' notice for any alleged cause. In Ohio divorces are granted by the courts for some eight or ten causes, such as adultery, cruelty, absence, drunkenness, &c., &c. Now if divorces were really granted in all such cases thousands would be divorced every year; but the voice of nature and the Christian conscience of many prevent a wholesale business, and Ohio only divorces an average of 1,000 a year. In my opinion it is about 900 too many. However, I find from the report of the Commissioner of Statistics that the proportion of causes were as follows: Adultery, 317; cruelty, 132; absence, 417; drunkenness, 78; other causes, 87.

This table shows that the Judges in Ohio have been much more careful than in most of the States. One-third are divorces for adultery—which is admittedly a sufficient cause—417 for absence; some few were no doubt dead. But it is beyond doubt that at least 300 of them should never have been granted. This brings us to one of the great errors of our Divorce laws. This is, that they do not distinguish between separation from bed and board and divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. The latter should never be granted except for the one case allowed in Scripture. This, however, requires a separate discussion.

What remedies shall we apply to the evil of indiscriminate divorces in some of the States? There are but two that I know of. The first is only possible in a few cases. The Constitution of the United States has made the judgments of each State conclusive evidence of what they contain—to which full faith and credit shall be given in every other State; but all judgments are impeachable for fraud. Therefore, if a party in New-York (as has frequently happened, and is probably what is meant by the advertisements of attorneys to procure them) goes into another State to get a divorce, which he could not have got in his own, that divorce is impeachable for fraud, and it is so clearly a moral fraud that courts ought to treat it as void. This has been the case, I believe, in some cases before the Courts of New-York. If this fact be generally known, it will in some degree hinder the audacity of parties who use the diversity of laws in the several States as a means of perpetrating a moral fraud upon the community. But the great and only efficient remedy for this evil is a public opinion which will demand a correction of the laws. The dogma of modern infidel philosophy, that marriage should depend on compatibility, and that incompatibility is sufficient cause of separation, is below the morality of even heathen ages. Marriage does not depend upon compatibilities, but upon duties. God has placed upon both man and wife certain great natural and religious duties, which can be easily and happily performed, even by the union of the most opposite temperaments, if the parties have the will to do them or a decent regard to the opinions of society or the proprieties of life. But whether so or not, Christian society cannot afford to give up the general welfare to any private advantage of individuals. The law must be made for the general good, and with a view to the permanent order and stability of society.

A Veteran Observer.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Arrival of the Ocean Queen—$58,437 in Treasure.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, which left Aspinwall Oct. 28, reached this port yesterday. She brings the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Lees & Waller	$25,100
Wells, Fargo & Co.	29,286
Kunhardt & Co.	4,450
Total	$58,437

The Troubles of Panama—News from the Chiriqui Expedition—How the Residents of Panama are Governed—Health of the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1868.

The expedition of Gen. Correoso, Dictator of Panama, against the Department of Chiriqui, in this State, consisting of 300 men, to be joined by 150 more on the route, left this port on the steamer *Martijo* on the 20th. On the 21st, Correoso, having been informed that a party were in arms against him at the pueblo of Guararé, on this bay, landed 240 men, who surprised the "rebels," numbering perhaps 60 men, and killed nine of them and wounded five others. Five young men, who left Panama to place themselves at the head of the rebels, were among the killed, viz.: Eduardo Briceño, J. J. Colunje, J. D. Tristan, Pedro Iglesia, I. Collado and Francisco Rodriguez. Lieut. José Obaldia had an arm shot off. Correoso had only three men slightly wounded. This "fight" having squelched the Conservatives of Los Santos, the men embarked on the 22d on the *Martijo* and left for Sona, in the Department of Chiriqui, and thence to the City of David. How they will fare there, we cannot know for a week or so. It is said that the rebels at David, under their commander, Obaldia, number 500 men, armed with Spencer rifles, but whether this number is exaggerated, we know not. My own opinion is that when this war of the Titans concentrates upon David, there will be found the fabulous number of say 350 men on either side; and that if the result becomes in the least doubtful, after a little manœuvring, a trade will be made by which the chiefs of both parties will agree to divide the spoils, and the poor devils of Indians and negroes who fill the ranks will be left to shirk for themselves. Another result will be sure; the people of Chiriqui will lose the bulk of their cattle and spare rice, and the foreign merchants of Panama will be taxed an extra $50,000 to meet the expenses.

To show how war is conducted in this enlightened State, I will give you a few items.

Correoso, to raise funds for the expedition, ordered several prominent individuals under arrest, who were known to be possessed of money or property, and who might or might not be friendly to his Government. No charges were made against them, but after from two to six weeks' imprisonment, they were informed that they would be released on *loaning* to the Government from one to three thousand dollars each. And they, of course, complied. Then he begged all the merchants to advance their taxes for two months, which the did, for fear that, if they did not advance, their assessments would be doubled. Then, so soon as he got the money, he doubled the taxes. Finding himself a little short after this admirable stroke of finance, he seized twelve capitalists and notified them that they would be liberated on *loaning* the Government $500 each, and they paid the money. Now, whether foreign merchants will be made to pay over again their taxes for two months, for which they now hold receipts in full, is a question of *quien sabe*, and can only be settled by their respective Governments.

When Correoso's expedition was ready to sail, the General, not having money with which to buy boats, seized four valuable ones belonging to British subjects, and thereby butted against the British Consul, who will complain of it to his Government. And not having arms sufficient, he seized $12,000 worth from a house to whom they were consigned by American merchants in New-York, and thereby butted against the United States Consul, who, I suppose, will inform his Government of the fact.

And to show how we "poor whites" in Panama are governed, while our Hannibal is sweeping the bay of his enemies, I quote you an order of one of his lieutenants:

Notice.—The country being declared in state of war and the garrison being in campaign service, the sentry has been ordered to challenge "*Alto—Quien Vive?*" and to act according to military ordinance, and fire if necessary. This fact is published with the view of avoiding any disagreeable accident, and residents, natives as well as foreigners, are recommended to avoid passing near the barracks during the night, and to carry a light while walking through the streets after 10 o'clock at night.

By order of the Executive.

JOAQUIN ALEMAN,
Chief of the Seccion de Gobierno.

Panama, Oct. 23, 1868.

CIRCULAR.

To Messrs. the Consuls, Resident in Panama:

Sir: Anxious to avoid unfortunate events, and wishing to preserve harmonious relations between your Consulate and the Provisional Government, I have ordered the publication of the foregoing notice, of which I have the honor to send you a copy.

I shall feel obliged, Mr. Consul, by your making known to the subjects of your nation the object of the notice, in order to avoid accidents or mistakes.

With sentiments of profound esteem, I beg to subscribe myself. Your obedient servant,

J. MENDOZA.

So, if a fellow happens to be a little deaf, or don't understand Spanish, or is a little balmy after eating too many oysters, and particularly if the other fellow at the wrong end of the musket happens to have a grudge against him, the fellow of the first part is to be shot down like a dog, and the Consul is to account it a "disagreeable accident!"

And the next thing after all this shearin of, and contempt for, foreigners comes a modest request, signed by the Chief of the Government, asking the United States and British Consuls to stop, by force of arms, the Colombian man-of-war steamer *Bolivar* from going to sea, as he, the said Chief, has reason to believe that her commander intends to throw the weight of his guns and influence against the Dictator in "this great and glorious struggle" between the *ins* and the *outs*.

Here is the document in question, with a few remarks of the irreverent editor of the *Chronicle*.

CIRCULAR NO. 320.

Panama, Oct. 22, 1868.

Mr. Consul: The Secretary of the Treasury in his circular of the 7th September last, No. 19, in the section of National Property, section 3, states, among other things, the following:

"The Administrator of the National Treasury at Panama will take temporary charge of the steamer *Bolivar*, and keep vigilance over her; for this he will employ the Captain of the Port, giving him such orders as may be deemed expedient for the security and proper preservation of said steamer."

I have, in consequence, advised Señor Ebenezer Little, Captain of the said ship, that he must avoid, by all means in his power, that the officers and subordinates under his command take part in the political events which are now taking place in this State, observing the neutrality required by law.

The *Bolivar* cannot, therefore, leave this port, and if she did so it would be in contravention of the order of the Supreme Federal Government, and would be an act of insubordination and rebellion.

Information having been lodged with me, that a number of the officers of the ship are about to take part in the events (?) which are transpiring on this Isthmus, and the *Bolivar* being national property for which I must watch in the fulfillment of my duties, I direct to you the present note to supplicate that, if on your part there should be no objection, you will direct that the commanders of the ships-of-war of your nation, which are at anchor in this bay, to prevent the sailing of the *Bolivar*; being circumstanced that the National Government at this port has not the force to bring to obedience those who, in an evil hour, intend to carry out such an act of insubordination. On the other hand, besides the loss which the nation will suffer, I shall have to lament misfortunes which, in obedience to the dictates of humanity, should be avoided.

Offering you, Mr. Consul, my considerations of high esteem, I subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

JOSE M. ALEMAN.

It is, perhaps, necessary (says the *Chronicle*,) that we should offer our readers the assurance that the above circular is genuine, and that we are not bold enough to perpetrate a hoax. As readily would we append the name of Napier to a dispatch dated from the "Heights of Folly," as affix Senor Don Aleman's signature to a document. The above, then, is a genuine circular, containing the modest request that the foreign ships-of-war here will not allow the *Bolivar*, which is the national vessel of the United States of Colombia, to take a cruise. There is something supremely absurd in the communication, something that forbids serious comment, and, at the same time, is too ridiculous for ridicule. The idea is lofty, and the reader is left in conjecture whether in days gone by there was a prudent use of the "birch" in the improvement of the mental architecture of the dignitary who has conceived it.

From Bogota, the capital, we have nothing specially interesting, excepting that the State of Cundinamarca, of which Bogota is the chief city, is in a state of anarchy from the disagreements between the Legislature, the Governor and the National Government, as to which shall direct the giving out of the loaves and fishes. Many apprehend a general revolution soon throughout the whole Republic.

The two cities of Panama and Aspinwall appear to be more healthy than is usual at this season.

The *Cyane* is at Panama, and the *Gettysburg* at Aspinwall.

CUBA.

Arrival of the Steamship Morro Castle.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, from Havana Oct. 31, reached this port late Wednesday night. The Purser has our thanks for favors.

News from the Revolutionists—Who the Leaders are—Some Account of the Warfare—Political Arrests—Latest Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1868.

The state of affairs during the past few days has changed but very little. The news from Government sources, however, states that several skirmishes had taken place between the revolutionists and their antagonists, and that the soldiers had been victorious. As it is very difficult to receive correct and trustworthy information from the revolutionists, persons are compelled to believe whatever dispatches are forwarded by the commanders of Government troops, who, as a matter of course, are always supposed to carry the day.

THE REVOLUTIONARY CHIEFS.

The revolutionary chiefs are, as far as known, as follows: Carlos Manuel Cespedes, General-in-Chief, a lawyer and poet, residing in Bayamo, known as a very liberal and determined man and fitted to act as leader of such a party. At the outset of hostilities he freed all his slaves, and it is conceded that he is acting in good faith. He is about 40 years of age, and for a long time past has been looked on with suspicion by the Government. He commands the largest body of the revolutionists, and according to the latest Republican accounts had about 1,500 men under his immediate orders and had fortified his native city, Bayamo.

Next in rank and importance is Manual Hernandez Perdomo, a native of Puerto Principe, and a planter by profession. He was engaged in the Lopez expedition, served under Pinto, was taken prisoner and sentenced to ten years' confinement in the Penitentiary, but was pardoned before the expiration of his term. His pronunciamiento was made at Holquin, near which place he is still.

Dr. Serapi Arteaga, a physician of Puerto Principes, come next. He is a very young man. He operates near Las Tunas.

Pedro Aguilera, who was the first known leader, is a planter of Bayamo, and brother of the richest planter in that vicinity.

THE WARFARE.

Nine battles, if they may so be called, have taken place within twenty-one days; and how many more will occur no one can tell. It is mentioned that a Government official had, while pretending to act as a guide, led the troops into an ambush. One account states that the officer commanding the detachment killed the leader immediately, while another account states that he is a prisoner, and that Gen. Cespedes, who is reported to hold a nephew of Gen. Lersundi's, a Sub-Lieutenant of the army, as prisoner, had notified the Captain-General that in case the guide was shot he would immediately execute his nephew. A man named Estrampes, who held the position of Lieutenant of Police under the Government, and whose brother was garroted here in 1854 for his participation in the Lopez expedition, had been taken prisoner by the insurgents and shot. One brother killed as a traitor to his countrymen, and the other garroted for trying to free them! So the world goes!

POLITICAL ARRESTS.

Political arrests continue to be made. Don Juan Bellido de Luna, formerly connected with the *Siglo*, of this city, and the Escribano, Juan Regueiro, are among the persons arrested. Col. Modet, an army officer, who was part of the deputation that waited on Lersundi, has been sent to Spain.

LATEST NEWS.

The latest news from the seat of war received through Government sources is that the revolutionists had been driven out of Bayamo by the troops sent from Cuba, and had taken refuge in the mountains; that the revolutionists had captured several prominent Spaniards, among them the family of Lieut.-Col. Villares, who were held as hostages, and that the rains had ceased sufficiently to allow the troops to operate actively. They had begun to advance already.

QUASIMODO.

PERSONAL.

Lieut. William H. Dall, late of the Russian American Telegraphic Scientific Corps, recently arrived in Boston. Lieut. Dall went out with the Western Telegraph Expedition in 1866, and most of the time since then he has been traveling through and surveying that far northwestern corner of the continent which fronts on Behring's Straits. His modes of conveyance were bark or skin canoes and dog sleds, and an attempt to reach Kotzebue Sound was frustrated by his getting "out of dog meat." In 1867, on returning from a canoe voyage of 1,200 miles, he learned that the telegraph company had abandoned their undertaking, but as he had not completed the work he desired to do, he resolved to continue it at his own expense. He accordingly made a trip up the Nulato River, returning to the mouth of the Yucon in 1868, having secured a collection of fossils sufficient to enable him to determine the geological age of the country, and upward of 1,000 zoölogical specimens. With these he embarked in the schooner *Francis L. Steele* for San Francisco, and came thence home.

During the political campaign just closed, Senator Wilson addressed fifty-five audiences in sixty days, and traveled 6,000 miles in the same time.

Rev. W. H. H. Murray, formerly of Meriden, who has just accepted a call to the Park-street Church, Boston, was driven away from his first charge at Washington, because he played ball and practiced shooting with a rifle.

List of Americans registered at the Banking House of Drexel, Harjes & Co, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Oct. 24: Mr. V. D. Mairs, Mrs. D. M. Meliss and family, Mr. D. Ernest Meliss, Mr. C. D. Wood and family, Mr. H. C. Ogden, Miss Julia Treadwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Grymes, Mr. John Bonner, Mr. W. S. Cochrane, Mr. Jas. M. Ellis, Mr. E. W. Teackle, Mr. S. J. Clarke, Col. B. B. Alden and family, Mrs. J. W. Smyth, Miss Smyth, Mr. C. H. Marshall, New-York; Mr. L. Bamberger, Mr. Geo. W. Hart, Mrs. Penn Gaskell, Mr. F. W. Melizet, Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton Smith, Commodore Inman and family, Mr. Scheppers, Mrs. M. E. Bennett, Miss Alexander, Mr. W. Goodwin, Mrs. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Sommerville, Mrs. Lydia G. Parrish, Miss Parish, Dr. J. Paul Quinn and family, United States Navy, Mr. John A. Wright and family, Philadelphia; Miss E. Adams, Mr. Sam. W. Ropes, Jr., Mr. R. S. Peabody, Mr. F. W. Chandler, Mr. Randolph M. Clark, Boston; Mr. B. S. Osbon, New-Orleans; Mr. Chas. E. Baker, Cincinnati; Mr. S. S. Bliss, Mrs. S. S. Bliss, Mrs. H. G. Shumway and child, Miss Williams, Chicago; Mr. Henry Pretzchner, Wilmington, Del.; Mr. F. Griffin, Mr. Thos. G. Cary, Mr. P. Oro, San Francisco; Mr. J. W. Clark and family, Massachusetts.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Charges of the Citizens' Association Against the Street Commissioners—Congress and the Railroads of the United States.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber was held yesterday afternoon, the President, Wm. E. Dodge, in the chair.

Anson G. P. Dodge and Jasper T. Van Vleck were elected members of the Chamber.

F. S. Lathrop was reëlected a member of the Committee of Arbitration.

A special committee of three was appointed to consider the communication of Alex. Forman, relating to the storage of tobacco in private bonded warehouses.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER AND THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee, to whom was referred the communication of George W. McLean, Street Commissioner, replying to the charges made against him by the Citizens' Association, reported the following:

The Executive Committee to whom was referred the communication of Geo. W. McLean, Street Commissioner, asking this Chamber to appoint one of its members to serve on a commission designated by him to investigate certain charges made by the Citizens' Association against said Street Commissioner, respectfully report: That since the paper was referred to the Committee they have received a communication from the Citizens' Association, in which they propose that the Chamber shall appoint a Committee consisting of five of its own members to investigate all the charges referred to. In view of the public importance of the subject and its direct relation to the interests of commerce, the Committee deem it a proper subject for the action of this Chamber, and they beg leave to suggest to the Chamber as a plan, strictly impartial between the parties referred to, that each should appoint one member of the Committee and the Chamber the third. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to inform the Street Commissioner and the Citizens' Association, if agreeable to each, to appoint one person to serve on a commission to investigate the charges made by the Citizens' Association. The Chamber will thereupon designate one of its own members, not a member of the Citizens' Association, to complete the Commission.

Mr. Low, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, in connection with the report, read the communication from the Citizens' Association above referred to, in which they protest against the charges against the Street Commissioner being investigated by a committee such as he proposes, which, they say, would be an entirely one-sided affair. They also state that the Street Commissioner, in his communication to the Chamber of Commerce, confines his defence to only one of the charges made against him by the Citizens' Association, and that one of minor importance, involving only $2,000, whereas the charges cover a large number of cases of wrongdoing on his part, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars.

CONGRESS AND THE RAILROAD SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gen. Walbridge offered the following resolution, which was referred to a special committee of five:

Resolved, That this Chamber considers it important to the general interests of the whole United States, that the National Government shall exercise whatever constitutional right is exclusively vested in it to regulate the means of trade and commerce between the American people in all sections of the country, as it has always done in reference to trade and commerce between them and foreign nations, and that, holding these opinions, this Chamber hereby recognizes the propriety of Congressional action in nationalizing the railway system in the way that it has lately nationalized the telegraph system, by authorizing companies to extend their lines all over the United States, wherever and whenever the public interests may require.

The Board then adjourned.

The Charter Election—Officers to be Voted For.

The excitement of the general election is scarcely over before we are called on to prepare for the Charter election, which takes place on the 1st day of December next.

It is said that since the office of Mayor of this City was created no vacancy in the office has hitherto occurred, and some doubt has been expressed as to whether or not an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the transference of Mr. Hoffman to a higher dignity is necessary or not. The section of the charter referring to this matter reads as follows:

Sec. 17. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor, or whenever the Mayor shall be absent from the City, or be prevented by sickness or any other cause from attending to the duties of his office, or shall be removed, as hereinafter provided for, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and shall possess all the rights and powers of the Mayor during the continuance of such vacancy, absence or disability, and until the next Charter election.

As Mr. Hoffman has expressed his unequivocal determination to resign before the 1st prox., it is evident that an election for Mayor will have to take place.

The other officers to be voted for are:

Twenty-one Assistant Aldermen, being one from each Assembly District.

Seven School Commissioners, being one from each school district.

Twenty-two School Trustees, being one from each ward.

A Corporation Counsel.

A Police Justice, in place of Mr. Michael Connolly will also be elected, though it is rumored that Mr. Connolly will object to give up this position, feeling himself capable of transacting the business appertaining to the offices of both Police Justice and Register, and drawing the pay therefor.

By the act of the last Legislature the members of the Board of Aldermen from the districts having an odd numerical designation, who would have gone out of office on the 1st Monday in January next, have been continued in power for one year longer. Consequently, there will be no election for Aldermen this year. The Board of Councilmen was, by the same law, abolished, and a Board of Assistant Aldermen created in its place.

Fruit Growers' Club.

This Club convened yesterday, at the usual hour, when Col. J. D. Williamson was called to the chair. A few pears and apples were brought in to be named. Mr. D. Redmond, of Louisiana, sent a package of persimmon grafts for propagation. He stated that he had met with specimens of the persimmon having no seed in them, which is an unusual thing.

A paper was then read, which had been prepared by Dr. C. W. Grant, on grape culture, past and present, in which the writer referred to the persevering efforts that were made in 1825 and 1830 to introduce foreign varieties of the most desirable grapes found in the Old World. He also gave a brief account of the efforts that were made in this country to cultivate many of the varieties which are now ranked among our choicest grapes. The Iona, he affirmed, is now superior to the celebrated Delaware grape. A large proportion of the grapes now planted out consist of the Iona variety.

One of the most prominent characteristics of a wine-grape is a fruit that will ripen to the centre. The Catawba is superior for wine to the Isabella, which never ripens satisfactorily to the centre. The Diana possesses all the excellencies of the Catawba with one exception, which is the harshness of the skin. A large proportion of the essay was appropriated to the description of many varieties of grapes, in addition to a slight comparison of one variety with another. The Doctor dwelt emphatically on the transcendent excellencies of the Iona grape, which he considers the very best grape that is now cultivated for both wine and the table. He thinks the Delaware, Iona and Eumelan are the best grapes in the country.

Mr. Caywood thought that the Walter grape had been overlooked. He said that the Walter was by no means second to any of the varieties that had been alluded to.

The Chairman called for information on pruning.

Mr. Caywood—I always prune my vines in the Fall. They bleed too much when pruned in the Spring.

Mr. Bruin—I prune all my grapes in Autumn. The best manure for grapes is soap suds. I think the Doctor is mistaken about the Catawba grape for wine. I know that the Catawba grapes do make an excellent wine.

Mr. Williams—The success of grape culture does not depend on the varieties, but for the most part on the locality. In numerous localities the Concord is the only grape that will succeed satisfactorily, while the Iona will not succeed at all. The speaker alluded to many instances where the Iona is said to be a total failure, and grape-growers refuse to plant that variety.

Mr. Caywood—I do my pruning only once a year, and save all the lateral branches. I do not pinch the vines in the Summer. This will obstruct the flow of sap.

Mr. Fuller—I am opposed to Mr. Caywood's system of pruning. I propose that we have some vines brought to the Club, and others may give specimens of their mode of pruning, and I will show my system.

Mr. Drew—I learned all my notions about pruning of Mr. Fuller's book. I continued to cut and carve away for eighteen years. I was in Europe last year, where they allow their vines to run 'till Autumn, and then prune them. I now have abandoned Mr. Fuller's system of pruning.

Mr. Fuller—After all, successful grape culture depends on the climate. Let a good grape soil be carried down to Georgia, and the same grapes will not mature there in that soil, which attain complete perfection here. The climate and locality are controlling considerations in grape culture. At this stage of the meeting there was a long dispute about this and that system, all of which was very unsatisfactory.

The Chairman—In Peru, South America, where they were boring for an artesian well, the water saturated the whole soil with nitrate of soda, which produced the largest grapes I ever saw. Some of the bunches would weigh eighteen pounds.

Mr. J. G. Idell, of West Washington Market, brought in a few boxes of Concord, Catawba and Isabella grapes in a fine state of preservation; and, as he was requested, made some remarks about the grape market. At present, he said, grapes are selling for 6c. to 8c. per pound. Last year he "guessed" there were about 300 tons of grapes sold in New-York. This season the amount will range from 500 to 800 tons. After distributing the grapes, the Club adjourned for one week.

Board of Health.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President G. B. Lincoln occupying the chair.

A communication was received from the Sanitary Superintendent, advising that no legal proceedings be instituted against Messrs. Tobey & Booth, and Gamble & Neil, whose fat-boiling establishments were recently complained of to the Board as nuisances.

The attorney was directed to prepare an order for the removal of an offensive mill-dam at Bull's Head on Staten Island.

Dr. Harris' weekly report reads as follows:

In the week that ended on Saturday, Oct. 31, there were 380 deaths in New-York and 150 in Brooklyn. The slight increase over the mortality in the preceding week was confined to the inflammatory diseases of the respiratory organs, and to typhoid fever. There were fourteen deaths from this fever in the two cities, but none by typhus. There has probably not been a better state of the public health in these two cities in many years. The death-rate, estimated on last census, was 27.20 per 1,000 in New-York, and 26.34 per 1,000 in Brooklyn, annual mortality; or, estimated on present population, the rate was about 20 per 1,000 in the former and less than 18 per 1,000 in the latter city. This compares favorably with other cities, for in thirteen large cities of Great Britain, in the week ending Oct 17, the death-rate was equal to 25 per 1,000; in London it was 23 per 1,000; in Edinburgh, 32; in Dublin, 21; in Manchester, 24; in Bristol only 16; in Glasgow 31, and in Liverpool, where typhus has, for six weeks, been combatted successfully by strict sanitary measures, the rate has been down from 32 to 29 per 1,000. In Vienna, where, last Winter, it was 240, it is now only 21 per 1,000; but in Berlin, with prevailing diarrhœal disorders and typhus, the rate continues at 32 per 1,000. The high prices of breadstuffs, as well as a long-continued drought in portions of Northern Europe, are natural concomitants of a high death rate in particular cities, while abundance of food and great industrial activity are at present associated with a remarkably good state of the public health in the chief cities of the United States; the only exceptions to this good fortune being in cities that suffer from defective drainage or a bad water supply. Intermittent and other malarial diseases have not yet ceased in the rural villages of the Metropolitan District, and while thoughtful and philanthropic citizens are urging the distribution of the City's overcrowded population to suburban residences, this Autumn's experience of malarial diseases shows how necessary it is to devise and carry out plans for systematic drainage in the rural portions of the Metropolitan District. This would be a means of inviting multitudes to enjoy healthy homes beyond the City limits. Statistics of births and marriages in the month of October, 1868: Total births returned by physicians, 1,115; total persons married, as certified by clergymen, 1,250; total still births reported by physicians, 165.

The Board finally adjourned until Tuesday next.

Cigar Manufacturers' Association.

The Association of Cigar Manufacturers lately organized to resist the strike of their operatives, met again yesterday afternoon at the United States Hotel, in Fulton-street. Mr. Hersch, the President, was in the chair. Mr. Shoeder, as Chairman of a committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Cigar Makers' Union, reported that it had been proposed to that body to appoint a committee of arbitration, formed of members of both organizations, to settle all future differences arising between employers and employes. To this suggestion the Williamsburg delegates to the Union were willing to accede, but those of the New-York Societies refused. The Committee had nothing, therefore, to report.

Mr. Storm, of the firm of Straiton, Smith & Storm, whose hands are now on strike, stated that his firm were willing to pay the advanced rates of $2 to $3 a thousand demanded by the strikers, and that his establishment, with that of Mr. Stalkenberg, being the only ones where a strike was taking place, he wished the concurrence of the Association in his course.

Mr. Kelbs thought that if this were agreed to the workers in other establishments would strike for even higher wages than those given by the two firms in question.

Mr. Schroeder thought the contrary, and that the cigar makers were not disposed to make trouble.

After considerable discussion, it was decided that Straiton, Smith & Storm, and Mr. Stalkenberg should be permitted to settle matters with their striking employes on the best practicable terms.

The meeting then adjourned until Thursday next at 3 o'clock, and at the same place.

Parade of the Fire Department.

The following order has been issued from the Metropolitan Fire Department:

A brigade of this Department will parade on Saturday next, the 7th inst., under the command of Chief Engineer Kingsland, for review by His Excellency Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of the State of New-York.

The First Battalion, under the command of Engineer Bates, will be composed of Engine Companies Nos. 13, 15, 23 and 34, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. The Second Battalion, under the command of Engineer Shannessy, will be composed of Engine Companies Nos. 3, 14, 24 and 25, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 10. The Third Battalion, under the command of Engineer Sullivan, will be composed of Engine Companies Nos. 8, 16, 18 and 19, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 11. Officers and men will appear in full uniform, with overcoat and cloth cap.

The battalions will be formed in a general column around Union-square, (the head of the column on the west side, near Fourteenth-street, facing southward,) at 1 o'clock P. M., and immediately move down Broadway to Bowling-green, through Beaver and Wall streets, Broadway, Park-row, Chatham-street, Bowery, Third-avenue and St. Mark's-place to Tompkins-square. After the march the brigade will be formed in one line on Tompkins-square, the First Battalion on the right and the Third Battalion on the left, and the review conducted as prescribed in General Orders Nos. 12 and 36, C. S., Headquarters M. F. D. The companies will be dismissed on Tompkins-square immediately after the review. Chief-Engineer Kingsland will make the necessary details of companies to take the place of those taking part in the review.

By order of the Board,

ALEXANDER SHALER, President.

Another Extensive Robbery.

Officer Joseph Strauss, of Police Headquarters, yesterday afternoon took before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, Tony Jollie, E. Migneault and Berthold Kahn, whom he charges with the larceny of jewelry of the value of $300 from the room of Mr. Andre Beckers, at No. 28 Amity-street. Mr. Beckers is the *General Boum* of the Theatre Francais, and it appears that his room was entered on Tuesday night through a window and the jewelry stolen, the thieves, however, neglecting to take a diamond pin valued at $2,000, and presented to Mr. Beckers, which lay exposed upon the bureau. The only evidence against any of the prisoners, all of whom live in the same house, seems to be that Jollie was seen acting very strangely near the rifled room on the night of the occurrence, and that he mentioned the fact of the robbery before it was generally known, or could have come to him honestly. Officer Strauss, however, professed his ability to fully criminate the prisoners, and they were remanded to enable him to produce his witnesses this morning.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, Justice.

A SNEAK THIEF.

Officer Dunn, of the Sixth Ward Police, arrested John Kelly, *alias* "Tumbler," yesterday, he having been accused of stealing nine coats, valued at $75, from the store of Chas. M. Church, No. 90 Chatham-street. Kelly is a shoemaker by trade, and is well known to the Police by his conduct, and it is alleged that he entered Church's store in a covert manner and managed to escape with his plunder. The officer subsequently discovered the coats in the possession of Louis Soniballi, a native of Italy, and residing in Park-street. Both men were arraigned before Justice Hogan, when they were committed for trial on a charge of being a thief and receiver of stolen property.

A BURGLAR.

John Brown, a cooper, aged 23, was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday by Officer Waterman, of the Fourth Precinct, to answer a charge of stealing four coats, valued at $34, from the possession of Morris Yesky, at No. 28 East Broadway. The accused, it appears, gained access to the complainant's apartments by drawing some nails which secured the door. As the prisoner confessed his guilt he was remanded for trial.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.

On election night, while a crowd of citizens were standing in front of the *Tribune* office, Detectives Mullin and Hubell arrested four natives of Sunny Italy, whom they caught in the act of picking pockets. The accused gave their names as Norrin Bard, Joseph Martinez, Manuel Pasada and Manuel Huanta, and, when taken into custody, attempted to make away with several gold watches, one of which was recovered and valued at $500, and in their possession were found two others. Emanuel Daniels, a resident of New-Jersey, appeared in Court yesterday and entered a complaint against the prisoners. They were fully committed. The watches recovered are now at the Oak-street Police Station.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, Justice.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

Henry Kayton, a native of Virginia, 22 years of age, a watchmaker by trade, and residing at No. 8 Bleecker-street, was arraigned upon a charge of rape, made by Harriet Morrill, a girl 13 years of age, residing with her mother in the same house. It was alleged that the girl had been left in the room with a boy 8 years of age, and that Kayton came in and sent the boy out by telling him to go see a lady down stairs, and, having thus got the girl alone, accomplished his purpose. The certificate of the physician, showing that the girl had been the subject of the alleged crime, Kayton, who did not attempt to make any defence, was committed, in default of $500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

BURGLARY IN BROOME-STREET.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the store of John E. Terhune, No. 453 Broome-street, was entered by burglars breaking the glass out of the side door. Goods to the amount of $187 were stolen, and it happened that Officer Harrington, of the Eighth Precinct, met and arrested John McGinley, who was in possession of a box of ribbons which was a part of the stolen property. Being thus connected with the burglary, McGinley was committed to answer for burglary, notwithstanding that he asserted himself to be innocent.

ROBBED IN A SALOON.

James Mitchell, a white man of No. 60 Wooster-street, states that on Wednesday night he was, for an hour and a half, in the restaurant of George Mitchell, a colored caterer, at No. 37 Laurens-street. During that time he states he was robbed of $74, and that the colored Mitchell had his hands upon his person and near the coat pocket containing the money. The negro was arrested, and although he declared himself to be entirely innocent, he was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, Justice.

THE KLEY CASE.

An examination was had yesterday in the case of Mrs. Anna C. Kley, who is charged by Mrs. Margaret Bohn, of No. 91 Madison-street, with the larceny of a ring valued at $40. Mrs. Kley's answer was, that she held the ring as security for the loan of money. The complainant was yesterday cross-examined at great length, but no material facts were elicited. The case was further adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrivals in the City.—Boris Danzas, Secretary of the Peruvian Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gens. Kilpatrick and Vickers, of New-Jersey, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; Hon. Oliver Ames, of North Easton, and Hon. Oakes Ames, of North Easton, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. A. Van Vechten, of Albany, is at the Hoffman House. Judge J. L. Jewett, of Ohio; Hon. W. K. Muir, of Detroit; Hon. H. Bishop, of Ohio; Gen. Danver, of Pennsylvania, and J. H. Devereux, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Board of Excise.—The Board of Excise held a special session yesterday afternoon, President Bosworth in the chair. The trial of L. A. Stein, of East Broadway, corner of Market-street, for violation of the Liquor law, was commenced and then adjourned until the 24th inst. A similar charge against Frederick Goetz, of No. 84 Fourth-avenue, was dismissed. A motion to suspend indefinitely 130 old cases remaining untried was lost. The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

Sudden Deaths.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Flynn over the remains of Richard Weeks, who died suddenly, on Wednesday evening, in Florence's saloon, No. 7 West Houston-street. Deceased was a native of Massachusetts....J. O. Pratt fell in the street, yesterday afternoon, and was dead when picked up. The remains were removed to the late residence of deceased, No. 453 West Thirty-ninth-street, for inquest.

The Locomotive Builders.—A meeting of the Locomotive Builders was advertised to take place yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway; but as several influential gentlemen interested in the meeting found it impossible to attend, those present withdrew on the understanding that an organization will take place at room No. 117, of the Metropolitan Hotel, to-day, at 12 o'clock.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Mrs. Gamble Alleged Poisoning Case Again.—The relatives of the late Mrs. Gamble appear determined to make out a case against the surviving husband. Coroner Flavin, of Brooklyn, who some time ago caused the body of Mrs. Gamble to be exhumed at Green-Wood and the stomach and intestines handed to Dr. Doremus for chemical analysis, now proposes to rearrest Gamble at his country home and bring him to Brooklyn, preparatory to a Coroner's inquest by Mr. Flavin and the jury he impaneled at the time the body was disinterred. Superintendent Kennedy will be applied to to-day for an officer of the Metropolitan Police to go and make the proposed arrest. In view of the fact that the case was thoroughly examined in Rockland County, and Gamble honorably discharged, it is not probable that Mr. Kennedy will see his way to making another arrest merely to enable the Brooklyn Coroner to collect his fees from Kings County.

Falling Accidents.—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Eugene Lynch and Michael Moran fell from a scaffold on the third story of a building in Union-street, near Bond, where they were at work. Lynch, who fell under Moran, had his hand bruised and cut, had his back injured, and sustained internal injuries. Moran had his chin badly cut. Both men were sent to the Long Island College Hospital by the Police of the Forty-third Precinct....Yesterday about 1:30 o'clock a scaffold at the new skating rink in process of erection in Clermont-avenue fell, inflicting severe injuries upon John B. Cox, John Cunningham, Owen O'Hara, David Crocker and John Kennedy, who were at work on the building. They were conveyed to the drug store at the corner of Clermont and Myrtle avenues, where they were attended by Dr. Firth.

Fatal Burning Accidents.—Mrs. Ann Palum, residing at No. 240 Water-street, while filling a lighted kerosene lamp on Wednesday night, was severely burned and died in a few hours. The oil ignited as she was pouring it into the lamp, and set fire to her clothing....Mary L. Sherlock, a little girl, who had been left in the apartment alone by her mother on Wednesday night, at No. 106 Dean-street, got too near the stove, and her clothes caught fire. She was burned beyond hope of recovery, and died in a short time. Coroner Flavin held inquests in both cases, and verdicts in accordance with the facts were rendered.

The Bethel Mission Reading-room.—The reading-room connected with the Bethel Mission, in Hicks-street, has been duly opened. The rooms are neatly furnished and tastefully decorated. The supply of papers and magazines presents a fine advantage to the working people who reside in the vicinity. The Mission is carried on under the auspices of Plymouth Church, Rev. H. W. Beecher's, and is doing a noble work for the people of all classes without regard to religious or political differences.

Kings County Supervisors.—The Supervisors of Kings County met yesterday. The Fifty-sixth Regiment was requested to refrain, in future, from subletting its armory for target company hops. The Commissioners for building the bridge over Newtown Creek presented a report setting forth that the cost of the bridge, temporary bridge, &c., would be $24,195, the half of which was to be paid by Kings County. The matter was referred to the Law Committee.

Housted, the Alleged Murderer.—Fritz Housted, charged with having killed Christian Dryer, on the night of May 24, in a bar-room at the corner of North Fourth and Third streets, Williamsburg, was arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Kings County yesterday, and the trial of the case was set down for the third Monday in the month.

Long Island Medical Society.—At the last annual meeting of the Long Island Medical Society, the following-named gentlemen were elected officers: Rollin B. Gray, M. D., President; D. L. Everett, M. D., Vice-President; James Remoyer, M. D., Secretary; George H. Billings, M. D., Treasurer.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, P. J.; Ingraham and Cardozo, J. J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Non-enumerated motions and preferred causes.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
67—Davis et al. vs. Dahond.
68—Strong et al. vs. Walsh.
70—Brown vs. Churchill et al.
26—Merritt vs. Eisner.
87—Hass vs. Mohr.
88—Potts vs. New-York & Petersburg R.R. Co.

Nos.
83—Couran vs. Patterson.
91½—Partridge vs. Baker.
106—Ireland vs Tine et al.
123—Macauly vs. Oglesby.
124—Duryea vs. Levy.
128—Williams vs. Tilden.

Call No. 141—Swanton vs. Hawkins.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
349—Schanck et al. vs. Morris.
417—McCormick vs. Sarson.
315—Toledo, Logansport & Northern Indiana Railroad Company vs. Hawks.
387—Hackett et al. vs. Elting et al.
267—Reilly vs. Banks.
273—Duckworth vs. Green et al.
275—Tallman vs. Murray.

283—Nichols vs. Ackley.
299—Eagleson vs. Matthews.
307—Reinhardt vs. Strakosch.
319—Solomon vs. Central Park, North & East River Railroad Co.
323—Steel vs. Fuller et al.
277—White vs. Ward et al.
329—Barril vs. Allerton et al.
339—Alburtis vs. Allerton et al.

Part II.—Adjourned to Monday next.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Brady vs. Benedict.
557—Readel vs. Henry.
487—Warden vs. Miller.
595—Bauer vs. Popp.
6?8—Jardine vs. Moore.
633—Moore vs. Elting.
481—Doughty vs. Frear.
—Thomas vs. McInnis.
596—Pugh vs. Colligan.
511—Martineau vs. Levy.
531—Raby vs. Hayes.
575—Merzean vs. Tregan.
539—Dannin vs. Post.
634—Evans vs. Hoey.
626—Claflin vs. Goetz.
551—Hammel vs. Hammill.
435—Place vs. Payne.
631—Bond vs. Eloff.

Nos.
652—Schmidt vs. Kammerdiener.
660—Webster Manuf'g Co. vs. Peters.
656—Wagner vs. Schmidtz.
661—Rasefang vs. Pehkan.
662—Holland vs. Schlessinger.
663—Kingelman vs. Cochran.
665—Haight vs. N. Y. and Idaho M. Co.
666—Corliss vs. Parker.
667—Armstrong vs. Mead.
668—Schomortz vs. Volkert.
671—Schmidt vs. Sharkey.
672—Hamilton vs. Elting.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

DEATH OF JUDGE BETTS.

Shortly after the Eastern District Court was organized for business, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Da Costa moved for the adjournment of the Court, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Judge Betts, of the Southern District. He spoke of the long life of usefulness which Judge Betts had spent, and the universal sorrow on the part of the legal profession on account of the passing away of another of the great minds of the age.

Ex-Judge Beebe, in seconding the motion, testified as to his own long and intimate knowledge of the deceased Judge. Some time ago the members of the Bar had parted with Judge Betts for the last time in their professional relations, and now it was but the performance of a duty, however solemn it might be, to signify their sorrow in this bestowal of respect to his honored memory.

Judge Benedict agreed to the motion, and ordered that the Court adjourn until Friday.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The United States vs. Martin Bernstein—The defendant in this case was brought before Commissioner Stillwell yesterday morning, on a charge of having attempted to pass a $10 counterfeit bill on one Julius Lechorne, the day previous. He was held for examination, which will take place next Monday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nov. 5.

Before Presiding Justice Barnard, and Judges Ingraham and Cardozo.

THE STAFFORD PAVEMENT—QUESTIONS OF FRAUD—INJUNCTION.

Peter Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, Thomas Stephens, and others, Commissioners of the Croton Board.—The plaintiff is the owner of certain lots on the Seventh-avenue. He commenced this action in his own behalf, and also in behalf of such other real-estate holders on that thoroughfare as were willing to join him and contribute to the expense of the suit, for the purpose of obtaining a perpetual injunction to restrain the defendants from entering into a contract for paving the Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, with a wooden pavement known as the Stafford pavement. A temporary injunction was granted at the time the action was commenced. Afterward, a motion was made before Judge Sutherland, at Special Term, to have the preliminary injunction dissolved. That motion was denied, and the defendants thereupon took an appeal from Judge Sutherland's decision to the General Term of this Court. The temporary injunction was granted by Judge Ingraham. On the argument of the appeal to-day it was claimed that an ordinance had been passed by the City authorities directing that Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth-street, be paved with the wooden blocks known as the Stafford pavement; that a court of equity cannot restrain a party under such circumstances, if the person or persons have a remedy—as they have in this instance—in an action at law to recover damages.

On the other hand, it was insisted that a court of equity may restrain a municipal corporation, and it is bound to interfere whenever there is reason to believe that they are about to act illegally, wantonly, or corruptly, and to sacrifice the interests which they are specially bound to protect. The Corporation of this City are made trustees under the act of April 25, 1864. They have no right to waste the money of the inhabitants of this City, or to impose burdens upon them under pretence of making public improvements. This pavement, counsel said, had never been tried, and to expend over $400,000 on an experiment would be a waste of public money. Besides, the complaint states that the resolution passed by the Common Council authorizing this pavement to be placed in Seventh-avenue was the result of corrupt and illegal means. This allegation is not denied by any of the defendants, but merely by one of the Stafford Company. Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. John McKeon, cited authorities to show that where several are implicated in a fraud the Court will insist on an answer by all. The complaint should therefore be taken as true against the defendants. No contract can be founded in fraud, and no Court will assist in sustaining it. Under such a state of things a court of equity demand that a stop be put to such proceedings. Again, the resolution in question was adopted without legal sanction. Mr. Coulter, who voted for it, held office in violation of section 10 of the charter of 1857. The Board of Councilmen, who voted for the resolution, had no authority beyond Dec. 31, 1867. The law (vol. 2, L. N. Y., 1867, p. 1,606, sec. 8) extending their term of service, was unconstitutional, and has been so decided by the Court of Appeals.

Counsel furthermore contended that the principle that courts must recognize the acts of *de facto* members does not apply. It may apply where contracts have been entered into; it may apply where the rights of third parties are effected; but where, as in this case, there is no color of title in the unconstitutional Board, and nothing to give effect to a void resolution, courts ought not to stretch the doctrine of *de facto* officers. Counsel cited the ordinance passed in 1824, which provides that whenever a street shall be paved (provided it is not with wood) at the owner's expense, then the same shall ever after be paved at the public expense. That ordinance created a contract between the Corporation and the owners of lands on the streets specified. That ordinance is unrepealed under the act of April 6, 1837, which provides that all ordinances shall remain in force until repealed. It is not repealable by implication. Among other facts cited by counsel as tending to show that the injunction should be sustained until the final hearing, are, first, the false representations made by persons who applied to the Corporation, stating that they were the owners of property on the streets to be effected by the assessment; second, that with scarcely an exception, all persons living on the avenue are opposed to this Stafford pavement; third, the corrupt means used to get the resolution passed through the Common Council; fourth, the veto of the Mayor; and fifth, the "snap judgment" proceedings of Feb. 18, 1868, at 6 P. M., after the Board had adjourned at 3 P. M. of the same day. In conclusion Mr. McKeon said that if there was a doubt in the mind of the Court, the injunction should stand as now until the final hearing. The amount involved is very large. The experiment may cost the City several millions of dollars. The questions of law are serious, and ought to be decided deliberately after all the facts shall have been elicited on a trial before a competent Court and jury.

The decision was reserved.

For plaintiff and respondents, Mr. John McKeon and Mr. F. Smyth; for the defendants and appellants, Mr. John E. Develin and Mr. Dean.

ASSESSMENTS FOR CITY SEWERS—IMPORTANT DECISION.

In the matter of the application of C. G. Palmer to be relieved from assessment for building a sewer.—The petitioner's property was assessed for the building of a certain sewer. In 1865, it appears that the Legislature passed a law directing the Croton Board to prepare a general plan for the sewering of the City; and also that until such plan had been devised, no sewer should be constructed. A plan was devised, but not finally decided upon, and the petitioner now claims before the General Term, as he had previously insisted at Special Term, that the assessment against him for the building of the sewer in question was invalid. The General Term have to-day so held, and directed the entry of an order vacating the assessments. On principle, this decision amounts to the vacating of all assessments for sewers made within the last two or three years.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 5.

Before Judge McCunn.

DISCHARGE OF ALLEGED ILLEGAL VOTERS ON WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS—OPINION OF THE COURT.

In the Matter of the Application of Jacob Bennett and about thirty others, to be discharged from arrest.—In these cases, the particulars of which were published at length in the Times of the 5th inst., Judge McCunn has delivered the following opinion:

The facts involved in these several cases are substantially identical, and the decision of one will dispose of the residue. The only warrant, process or paper on which the prisoners are held is a temporary commitment in the following words and figures:

"The Warden of the City Prison and Bridewell of the City of New-York will receive and safely keep for examination the body of Jacob Bennett, charged with attempting to vote illegally and false personation.

A. B. JAMES, Justice.

Officer —— Precinct, Supreme Court.

New-York, Nov. 3, 1868."

A mere glance at this document suffices to exhibit its insufficiency to justify the detention of the petitioners. 1. The affidavit, deposition or complaint on which this warrant issued, if any indeed existed, is not filed and preserved, a condition made indispensable by an act passed 3d of March, 1866. (Edmonds' Statutes at Large, vol. 6, p. 760.) 2. The warrant, or *mittimus*, must state that the party has been charged upon oath. It is further requisite that the name of the party making the charge upon oath should appear in the paper. It does not appear here who makes the oath, so that even had the paper shown a charge upon oath it would have been fatally defective, in not disclosing the name of the complainant. The circumstances under which these petitioners were arrested, by order of a Justice of the Supreme Court imported from a distant court, in an inaccessible chamber of the Metropolitan Hotel, might provoke some inquiry as to the right of this Judge, and the validity of his tribunal, and the validity of his warrants; but the cases being determined by the foregoing considerations, I forbear the challenged criticism out of respect to a member of a coördinate branch of the Judiciary. The prisoners must be discharged.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nov. 5.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

THE VALUE OF A LICENSE TO SELL LIQUORS.

Patrick Garvin vs. Patrick Mullen.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $250, (the amount paid for a license to sell intoxicating liquors,) under the following circumstances: On the 4th of June last, as plaintiff says, he bought of defendant, for the sum of $1,700, the lease, goodwill, fixtures, &c., of a certain liquor store situated on the corner of Bayard and Baxter streets. By the terms of the contract he was also to have the license obtained on May 1 preceding, and having one year to run, assigned to him. The fixtures, lease, goodwill, &c., it seems, were duly transferred, but not the license. Hence plaintiff was under the necessity of going to the Excise Commissioners and paying $250 for a new license. For this the action was brought.

A large number of witnesses were examined, and at one time the facts of the case seemed to be somewhat in doubt. The summing up of counsel and the charge of the Judge induced the jury, however, after a short deliberation, to render a verdict for the plaintiff for $220.

For plaintiff, Messrs. D. & T. McMahon; for the defendant, Messrs. Townsend & Mahan.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 5.

By Judge Ingraham.

Sophronia M. Hasbrouck *vs.* George W. Hasbrouck; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Waring *vs.* Shears; motion granted.

Skinner *vs.* Bush; order granted, denying the motion.

Keefe et al. *vs.* Coleman et al.; order of reference granted.

Austin *vs.* Boorman, Johnston et al.; motion granted.

Clarke *vs.* Goodridge; motion denied.

By Judge Sutherland.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* Develin et al.; reference ordered.

Boyce *vs.* Chester et al.; motion granted.

Graham *vs.* Selver; memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 5.

By Judge Barbour.

Wm. Sparritt *vs.* Fay H. Purdy; motion denied with $5 costs.

Samuel Schnatlcher *vs.* Catharine Dempsey; motion denied with $7 costs.

Margaret Connor *vs.* Andrew Connor; motion for alimony granted; plaintiff allowed $5 per week from date.

John W. R. Smedes *vs.* Wm. E. Johnston; motion granted.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Eliza A. Titus et al. *vs.* Anna J. Burr et al.; motion to vacate the injunction granted with $7 costs.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The interregnum caused by election day did not have the effect to increase the calendar, and yesterday only the meagre number of forty-three cases were presented for trial. Of these, twenty-seven were petit larceny, twelve assault and battery, three of cruelty to animals, and one defrauding hotel keeper. Very few of these cases were above the average in interest, and the most of them were far below it.

ASSAULT IN A STREET CAR.

A few evenings since Judge Henry Alkers, of the Marine Court, returning home from a wedding, entered an Eighth-avenue car at the corner of Twenty-third-street, with his wife and daughters. The ladies obtained seats, and to seat himself beside them Judge Alkers touched a man who was sprawled out upon the bench with his feet upon the cushion. It was merely a touch designed to call the man's attention to the fact that the seat to which he had no right was wanted, but the person instantly jumped to his feet and gave Judge Alkers so powerful a blow in the face as to bring blood, and send him staggering across the car. The assailant was arrested, and proved to be William W. Kinney, a wealthy citizen. The facts stated having been given in evidence, Kinney was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and be imprisoned two months.

STEALING FROM STEAMSHIPS.

William Phillips, a deck-hand, was charged with stealing two towels from the steamer *Hatteras*, on which he was employed. It seemed a petty theft, but it was shown that the steamers sailing from this port are so largely pillaged of mattresses, towels, linen, tableware and other portables as to entail very great loss upon the owners. It being further shown that Phillips had given the towels, together with a mattress and some bed-linen, to a woman who had surrendered them to the officers, he was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

RUNNING A MATCH.

Frank Donnelly, who looked not unlike the professional he was charged to be, was arraigned for stealing the watch of John Zimmer. Tuesday evening, Zimmer was walking along the street, when Donnelly and another man walked rapidly by him, Donnelly snatching Zimmer's watch as he passed, and then ran off, but was soon captured. Donnelly, when called on, gave an entirely different version of the affair. He was running a match with his friend, he said, and accidentally pushed against Zimmer; and running this match also accounted for the fact that he was going at his topmost speed when tripped up by a policeman. The Court smiled at this explanation, and ended the match with six months in the Penitentiary.

AFRICAN TROUBLES.

William Johnson, very black, very woolly and very voluble, mounted the witness' stand to furnish the spectators with cheap amusement in his attempts to detail an assault upon him by John Wagner, who was his physical counterpart. But the assault was soon lost in a labyrinthine story about one Margaret Fisher, who seemed to be an ebony image common to both of them. Johnson then digressed to his personal history and informed the inquiring Court that, "I'se a cat-tailor—I salts medders in Jersey." Lost in contemplation of this singular designation of a strange industry, the Magistrate hazarded a conclusion on the mixed up and incoherent facts by sending Wagner for one month to the Penitentiary.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 5, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112¾
25,000	do.	112¾
63,000	5-20 C, '64.....b3	106⅛
5,000	do.....c	105
20,000	do.	105
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	105¼
10,000	do.....c	105¼
125,000	do.....c	105
100,000	do.	105
50,000	do.....c	105¼
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	108¼
30,000	do.....c	108⅛
10,000	do.	108
25,000	do.	107⅞
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	108
5,000	do.	107⅝
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	104
39,000	do.	103
25,000	U.S. 6s. P. R. Rs.	97
20,000	5-20, C., '67...b10	108⅛
100,000	do.....c	108
150,000	do.....b3	108⅛
55,000	do.	108
25,000	do.	107¾
50,000	do.	107⅝
175,000	do.	107½
105,000	do.	107¼
60,000	do.	107⅜
70,000	do.....c	107⅜
1,000	Tenn.St. 6s, x-c.	68
25,000	Tenn.St. 6s, n..c	67¼
1,000	N. Car. State 6s.	66¾
10,000	do.	66
20,000	do.	65¾
10,000	do.....b3	66
10,000	do.	65
13,000	N. Car. 6s, new	65½
10,000	do.....c	65
35,000	do.	65
10,000	Missouri St. 6s.	89½
3,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	96¾
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	101
2,000	M. & St. P. 8s.1st	102
2,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	88⅝
6,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. Exten'd	91½
1,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	86
6,000	Mar. Trust. 10s, Ctfs.....b60	64
6,000	C. & N. W. con. Con. bds. ex in.	95
2,000	Mich S. 2d M., ex int.	90
5,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	94½
25	Del. & Hud. Can.	129
500	West. U. T.	35
400	do.....c	35⅞
800	do.....b30	35⅜
250	P. M. St. Co.	114⅝
300	do.	114⅝
100	do.....b3	114⅝
200	do.....b3	114⅛
300	do.	114
100	do..bet. call.c	113¾
500	Bos. W. P.	15½
100	Adams Ex.	46⅞
200	do.....c	47¼
100	do.	47⅛
20	American Ex.	43½
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	46
100	Mer. U. Ex.	20
100	do....bet. call	19½
200	N. Y. Cen.	121⅞
500	do.	121⅝
800	do.....b3	121⅞
1100	do.....c	121⅝
800	do.....b3	121⅞
500	do.....c	121⅛
200	do.....b5	121⅛
200	do.....b30	124

25	Erie Pf.	64
20	Stonington	85
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	82¾
600	do.....c	82⅝
300	do.....b10	83
200	do.	82⅝
50	Erie	38⅛
100	do.	38⅜
800	do.	38⅜
1000	do.	38
200	do.....b3	38⅛
600	do.....c	37⅞
100	do.	38
100	Hudson	128⅛
100	do.	128
200	do.....c	127⅛
100	do.....b10	129
100	do.	127⅛
200	do.	127⅛
200	Reading	93⅛
100	do.	93⅜
400	do.	93
100	do.....b15	94
400	do.	92⅝
200	do.	92⅛
500	do.	92⅜
800	do.	92
400	do.....c	91⅝
100	Mich. So. & N. I...c	81⅝
100	do.	82
100	do.	81⅞
400	do.	81⅜
400	do.	81⅝
800	do.....c	81⅛
100	Chi. & N. W.....b3	84
100	do.....b3	83⅝
100	do.....b2	83⅞
200	do.	83⅝
100	do.	83⅝
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84⅛
100	do.	84
200	do.....c	84⅛
500	do.....c	84⅛
1800	do.	84⅛
200	Clev. & Tol.	98⅝
200	do.	98⅝
600	do.	98
400	do.....c	97¾
600	do.....c	97⅛
400	do.	97¾
200	do.....b30	101
100	do.	97⅝
200	do.	97½
1000	Chi. & R. I.....c	102⅞
500	do.	102¼
300	do.	102¼
200	do.....c	102⅝
100	do.....b10	103⅛
200	do.	102⅛
1500	do.	102⅝
200	Mil. & St. P.	86⅛
100	do.....c	85⅞
100	do.....c	85⅝
100	do.....c	86
500	Mil. & St. P. Pf...c	87⅛
200	do.....c	87¼
200	do.....b10	89
200	do.	87⅝
100	do.....b10	89⅛
500	do.....b10	90
300	do.	87⅞
400	T., W. & W.	55⅛
200	do.....c	55
50	do.	54
200	do.....c	55⅛
40	N. J. Cen.	120¼
500	P., Ft. W. & C.	109
300	do.....c	108⅝
100	do.....c	108⅝
200	do.....c	109
200	do.	109⅛
1000	Ohio & Miss.	28⅛

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$15,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20, R., '62	105⅝
10,000	do.	105⅝
4,000	do.	105¼
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	106⅛
80,000	do.	106⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64	105½
20,000	do.	106
10,000	5-20 C., '68	109
12,000	5-20, C., '65	105
111,000	do.	105⅝
20,000	5-20, C., '65, new	107⅞
20,000	do.	108⅛
60,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	104
2,000	do.	104⅛
1,000	do.	104¼
10,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	102½
150,000	5-20s, C., '67...c	107⅛
250,000	do.	107¾
60,000	do.	107⅝
125,000	do.....b30	108¼
25,000	do.	107⅞
100,000	do.	108
125,000	do.	108⅛
60,000	do.	108⅛
55,000	do.	108⅛
2,000	Tenn.St.6s. ex-c.	68
20,000	Tenn. St.6s, new	67¼
2,000	do.	67⅛
28,000	do.	67⅛
20,000	Virginia 6s, ex-c.	54
10,000	Va. St. 6s, new, bet. call	55⅛
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s.	65
14,000	do.	64¾
5,000	N. Car. 6s, new	64⅝
10,000	Missouri St. 6s.	89⅛
25	Bank of Commerce	125
5	Park Bank	154
100	Cum. Coal Pf	34⅛
100	Pacific Mail.....c	116⅛
100	do.....b20	119
16	do.	117⅛

300	West. U. T.	35⅛
600	do.	35⅛
50	do.	35
100	do.....b30	36
100	do.....b30	36⅛
25	Del. & Huds. Can.	129
100	Adams Ex.	47
10	Amer. Ex.	44
100	U. S. Ex.	46
200	Merch. Un. Ex.	20⅛
400	N. Y. Cen.	122
500	do.	122⅛
700	Erie	39
100	do.....b30	40⅛
100	do.	39⅛
100	Hudson R.	127
600	Reading	94⅛
1000	do.	94⅜
50	Mich. Cen.	112
111	do.	111
200	Mich. So. & N.I .b3	82⅛
800	do.	82⅛
200	do.	82⅜
300	do.....b30	84⅛
100	Ill. Central	141
500	Clev. & Pitts.	84¼
1000	do.	84⅛
500	do.	84⅜
100	Chi. & N. W.	84⅜
200	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	85⅛
100	do.....b10	86⅛
100	do.	85
800	Cleve. & Tol.	99
500	do.	98⅞
100	Chi. & R. I.	102⅞
100	Mil. & St. P.	86⅜
100	do.	86⅛
800	T., W. & W.	57
100	do.	56⅛
100	do.	58⅛
100	Alt. & T. H.....b10	38
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅛
100	Chi. & Alton	142
600	Ohio & Miss	29⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Cum. Coal	32⅛
200	Amer. Ex	44
100	Merch. U. Ex.	20⅛
100	Pacific Mail	113⅝
100	do.	115
100	Q. M. Co	21
1200	N. Y. Cen.....c	122⅛
1500	do.	122⅝
800	do.....c	122⅛
400	do.....b3	122⅛
200	do.	122⅛
1100	Erie	39
600	do.....c	39
100	Hudson R.	128
200	do.	128⅛
100	Hudson R.	129
200	do.	129⅛
100	do.	129⅛
500	Tol., W. & W...c	57⅛
100	do.	57⅛
100	do.	57⅛
1800	Reading	94⅛
800	do.	94⅛
1100	do.	94⅛
600	do.....c	94⅜
400	do.....b3	94⅛
200	M. & St. P.	87
200	do.	87⅛
400	do.....c	87
400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87
200	do.	87⅛

100	P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅛
200	do.....c	109
400	do.	109
2200	Ohio & Miss.	29
400	do.	28⅞
400	Mich. So. & N. I..c	82⅛
800	do.	82⅛
200	do.....b3	83
1400	do.	82⅜
300	do.....c	82⅜
2800	Clev. & Pitts.....c	83⅜
1600	do.	83
800	Clev. & Tol.....c	99
500	do.....c	98⅛
400	do.	98⅝
200	Chic. R. I. & P.	102⅝
400	do.	102⅜
100	do.....c	102
100	do.	102
200	do.	102⅛
400	Chi. & N. W.	83⅛
100	do.	85
200	do.....c	84⅛
500	do.....c	84⅛
600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84⅜
200	do.	85
200	do.....c	85⅛
100	do.	85⅛
400	do.	85⅛
400	do.	86

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	65
100	West. U. T.....c	35
200	Q. M. Co.	21⅛
700	N. Y. Cen	122⅛
800	do.	122
300	do.....b3	122⅜
400	do.....c	122
1100	Erie	39⅛
1200	do.	39
300	do.....c	39⅛
300	do.....b3	39⅛
100	Hudson.....b15	128
200	do.	127
800	Reading	94⅛
600	do.	93⅞
300	do.	93⅞
1500	do.....b3	94
400	do.	94
400	Mil. & St. P.	87
100	T., W. & W.	57⅛
100	do.	57
100	do.	56⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89
100	do.	89⅛
600	do.	90
400	P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅛
300	do.	109⅛
100	do.....b30	111⅛
200	do.	110
500	Mich. So. & N. I.	82⅛
100	do.	82⅛
200	do.	82⅛

200	Ohio & Miss.....c	28⅞
280	do.	29
400	do.	29⅛
400	do.	29
810	Cleve. & Pitts.	83⅛
200	do.....c	83⅛
800	do.....c	83⅜
900	do.....b3	84
800	do.	83⅛
500	Clev. & Tol.	99⅛
100	do.....b10	100⅛
100	do.	99⅛
400	do.	99
400	do.....c	98⅛
600	Chi., R. I. & P.	102⅛
200	do.	102⅛
200	do.....c	102⅛
600	Chi. & N. W.	84
400	do.....b30	85⅛
200	do.	85
200	do.....c	84⅛
400	do.....b3	85
500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85
500	do.	84⅞
200	do.	84⅛
300	do.	84⅛
600	do.	84
300	do.	84⅛
300	Mar. Pf.	19

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Adams Ex.	47⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	20⅛
100	West. U. T.	35⅛
400	N. Y. Central	122⅛
500	do.	122⅛
1200	do.	122⅛
600	do.....b3	122⅛
300	do.....s3	122⅛
800	Erie	39⅛
500	Reading	94⅛
800	do.	94⅛
100	T., W. & W.	57
100	do.	56⅛
100	do.	56⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	87
100	do.	86⅛
200	do.	86
100	do.	85⅛
700	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	88⅛
400	Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
200	do.	29⅛

300	P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅛
200	do.	109⅛
300	do.....b3	109⅛
200	do.....s3	109⅛
400	Mich. So. & N. I.	82⅛
200	do.	83⅛
2200	do.	82⅛
300	Clev. & Pitts.	84⅛
200	Cleve. & Tol.	99
100	do.	98⅛
100	do.	98⅛
100	do.....b3	98⅛
2600	Chi., R. I. & P.	103
400	Chi. & N. W.	84⅛
100	do.	84⅛
800	do.	84⅛
200	do.....b3	84⅛
100	do.....s3	84⅛
1100	C. & N. W. Pf.	85
100	do.	85⅛
200	do.....s3	84⅛
100	Mariposa Pf.	20

THURSDAY, Nov. 5—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 132⅝@⅞@½@⅝@¾ ⅌ cent. The Cash Gold was abundant, but there was rather less pressure to sell than yesterday in large sums. The market, upon the whole, however, is not a strong one, and opinions are quite contradictory as to whether or not the whole decline, on the effect of the Presidential Election, has, for the present, been felt. The speculators who have been right on the market since the October Elections are quite confident that two or three points more have yet to be made against Gold on the grand result of the Third of November. The Foreign Exchanges are weak to-day, and peremptory sales of prime sixty-day Bills on London could scarcely be made better than 109¼ ⅌ cent. This depression is partly, and perhaps for the moment mainly, owing to the severe Money pressure, but there is a near prospect ahead that the supply of Bills made against Cotton and United States 5-20s will be in excess of the trade demand.

The pressure for and dear rates for Money were no worse for borrowers than yesterday, but the difference was in the fact that many of the Bankers relieved their wants, at an early hour in the forenoon, by throwing their Stocks on the market for Cash and taking them back on a few days' time at a shave of ¼@½ ⅌ cent. or else assuming the risk of replacing them at lower figures as the demand for Money became more urgent, provided it should do so. The consequence was that the lowest prices for the Funds and for the Railways were felt before one o'clock, after which hour prices were inclined to advance, and there was much feverish feeling for the remainder of the day. The trial of the existing pressure upon the United States Funds was especially severe, and the decline since day before yesterday was at one time equal to 4 ⅌ cent. upon the U. S. 5-20s of 1867, now regarded as the standard of the Gold bearing list. The fresh fall from last night was 1½@2 ⅌ cent., but from the extreme low prices there was a recovery of ¾@1 ⅌ cent.

A reference to the official report of the sales at the early Boards will show that the Railways were slaughtered for cash without much remorse for the unfortunate holders, and the other Brokers for the bearish interest were apparently more anxious to help the market still further down than to cover their preëxisting short contracts. The transactions were very heavy, and the differences against the lowest figures of Wednesday amounted, for an hour or two, to 2@2½ ⅌ cent. on nearly all the New-York and Western Roads. The subsequent fluctuations were somewhat violent, first in the direction of recovery and then to sales late in the day on the prospect of continued trouble in Money to-morrow.

The State Bonds, for the first time, showed much sensitiveness to the prevailing demand for Money, and the Tennessees and North Carolinas yield about 2 ⅌ cent. On the Miscellaneous Shares there was a further heavy decline in Pacific Mail to 116@115, and the Telegraph and Express Stocks were weak.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made on the Street and in the Long Room, as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	104½	104
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅛	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	107⅛
American Gold Coin	132⅝	132½
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	69½	67½
Virginia Bonds, old	55½	54
Missouri Bonds	89	88½
North Carolina Bonds, old	67	64½
New-York Central	122⅞	120½
Erie Railway	39¼	38⅞
Reading Railway	94⅞	93⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	102½	102
Northwest Common	87½	81½
Northwest Preferred	88½	82
Michigan Southern	83	81½
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	109⅞	109
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84	82½
Pacific Mail Company	116	114½
St. Paul Preferred	90	80
St. Paul Common	90	80
Toledo and Wabash	59	56½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	112¾	5-20 coup., 1867	107⅝
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	113	5-20 coup., 1868	108
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	106⅜	10-40 reg.	102
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105½	10-40 500 & 1,000	104
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105¾	6s Currency	97½
5-20 coup. '65 n. s.	107⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	109	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	100
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109	Michigan 7 ⅌ c. w. loan	100
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870	100½	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	67½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	101	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	67⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	101	Virginia 6s., ex c.	54
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	101½	Virginia 6s., new bonds	55½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	101½	North Carolina 6s	64⅜
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	101½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	64⅝
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	101½	Missouri 6s	88½
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York	138	Shoe and Leather	125
Merchants'	125	Corn Exchange	132½
Mechanics'	129	Commonwealth	115
America	145	Importers' & Trad's	132
Phenix	108	Park	153
North River	108	Manuf's & Merch'ts	101½
Commerce	123½	Central National	109½
American Exchange	112½	First National	215
Metropolitan	142	Ninth National	112
East River	105	Tenth National	101
Market	117	Oriental Bank	155

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	113	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	81½
Erie 1st M. ext	101	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	90	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	101
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	91	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	94½
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	113½	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96¼
Mich. Cen. s. f. 1st M. 8s, '82	113	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	90	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	100
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1875	116½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	70
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	102
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	103	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	85½
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	94
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd	91		

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 21, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,087,855	Increase	£5,905
Public deposits	3,550,282	Decrease	287,837
Other deposits	20,405,854	Increase	174,373
Gov't. securities	15,935,874	No change.	
Other securities	15,881,648	Increase	£9,410
Notes unemployed	9,357,185	Decrease	210,770

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,493,790, being a decrease of £22,125; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,947,174, showing a decrease of £217,076 when compared with the preceding return.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for the fourth week in October:

1868	$514,252
1867	483,917
Increase	$30,334
Whole month:	
1868	$1,574,905
1867	1,541,056
Increase	$33,849

A premature announcement was made a few days since by one of our neighbors that Mr. GEORGE BLISS, one of our wealthy and esteemed Dry Goods Merchants, had gone into the private Banking-house of Messrs. L. P. MORTON & Co. as a partner. We have reason to believe that such an arrangement is in contemplation for the approaching New Year. On the 1st of January he will give up his present Dry Goods interest and join the Banking-house referred to, under the style of Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co.

Of the Wool trade in October, Messrs. GREENE & SIEBERT write thus:

"The great activity in the Wool trade, which we have had during the months of August and September, has received a check with the beginning of October, by a falling off in the demand. Many manufacturers having fairly stocked themselves and not realizing the expected advance in prices on their production, have withdrawn from the market for the present, and others have been buying but scantily at about former prices. The market has thus remained quiet for most all descriptions of Fleece Wool, except Combing and Delaine, and prices, although generally firm, have, nevertheless, inclined toward favoring the buyer. The anticipation of an improved trade in woolen goods, however, after the Presidential election, is entertained quite generally, with apparent good foundation, and must have a corresponding influence upon Wool. We quote:

	Ohio and Pennsylvania.		New-York and Michigan.	
Saxony Fleece	65c.	@67½c.	—	@—
Full blood Fleece	55c.	@57½c.	54c.	@52½c.
¾ blood Fleece	52c.	@52½c.	48c.	@49c.
½ blood Fleece	50c.	@52c.	47c.	@48c.
¼ blood and common	50c.	@51c.	48c.	@50c.
Combing	58c.	@60c.	56c.	@58c.

Western fleece from 43c. to 50c.; Tubwashed, 50c. to 62c.; country Pulled, 38c. to 48c. California and Texas Wool continues in good request. Of the latter the stock is light, and well-conditioned parcels, free of burrs, are taken up quickly at from 33c. to 35c. for Medium, and 37c. to 38c. for Merino; Burry, 23c. to 28c. California Spring Wool of choice quality and free of burrs, is selling at 36½c. to 37c. for average A 1; Low Medium at 33c. to 34c. The Fall clip is only just beginning to come in. It seems to be inferior in quality to last year's clip, but meets with prompt sale upon arrival at from 28c. to 32c.; Burry and inferior at 23c. to 26c. California Wool is gaining more and more in popularity."

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of Nov. 4 says:

"'Indian Summer' weather prevailed up to Friday night, when the temperature fell from 70 degrees to 40 degrees, pending which fell a violent rainstorm prevailed, and since then the weather has been quite chilly, and on Sunday and Monday nights there was frost severe enough to form ice.

Business generally has been moderately active, but the large decline in barley and flour and wheat has had a crippling influence upon dealers. A fair business has been done in groceries and general merchandise, and, considering the extreme closeness of the money market, the general trade of the city must be regarded satisfactory. This scarcity of money will have a salutary influence on the pork trade now just commencing, because it will have a tendency to make operators more cautious and subdue any speculative desire which might lead traders or packers to invest at high prices; and doubtless it is this which produces the unusual circumstances that notwithstanding the stock of old pork and lard is lighter than for many years, indeed so light that it may be regarded practically exhausted, dealers display less desire to get in a stock of new than has been the case generally, which must be regarded a most favorable indication of the future of the trade. The general impression is that United States Bonds will advance largely in Europe after the Presidential election is over and the result known; and as this will cause a corresponding decline in gold, which will be equivalent to a general decline in prices of most articles of produce and merchandise, merchants and traders operate, for the present, with great caution; and, as regards the future, few are to be found willing to make any engagements. The decline in barley has caused general disappointment, and the large arrivals seem to many unaccountable; but it is overlooked that as soon as the failure of the crop of Fall sown in the Ohio Valley was known, and that the crop of Spring sown was but moderate, brewers, maltsters and speculators visited all the markets in the United States and Canada, where barley was to be had; and before the middle of October the great bulk of the crop in both countries had changed hands, causing a rapid advance in prices, and this directed attention to Great Britain, there being a margin admitting of importations, and accordingly we notice among the receipts at New-York many round lots of English and Scotch barley. This led to a panic, and those who had been buyers one week ago became suddenly anxious sellers, and prices were pressed down 40 cents per bushel, and now there is hardly any demand at the decline—consumers have been well supplied, and it need not be expected that they will be buyers for some months, so that, notwithstanding the short crop, a dull market will doubtless prevail for some time. The importations from England have greatly increased the anxiety about the probability of their being continued.

The pork season has commenced, and many packers have been cutting hogs, contracted for some time back, but the receipts have not been large enough to furnish all the houses to a sufficient extent to cut. For the past week the total receipts do not exceed 7,000 head. The weather during the first three days of the week was too warm to cure with safety, but since Saturday the temperature has been low enough, and the demand for hogs has been sharp at about $9 50@$9 75 net."

The Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat* says:

The regular tobacco year closed Oct. 31, and we give below a table showing the number of hogsheads sold at the various warehouses during the year and the value of the same compared with the three previous years. The sales during the year, closing yesterday, were as follows:

	No. hhds. sold.	Value.
Pickett	9,859	$1,180,614 12
Ninth-street	6,751	831,537 79
Boone	5,466	665,306 27
Louisville	7,432	1,009,179 05
Total	29,508	$3,686,637 23

The following table gives the figures for the three previous years:

	1867.	
Pickett	13,285	$1,390,491 33
Ninth-street	10,231	1,170,367 48
Boone	9,632	1,002,976 87
Louisville	7,444	865,922 72
Total	39,542	$4,429,758 49
	1866.	
Pickett	12,808	$1,525,960 23
Ninth-street	9,166	1,014,328 63
Boone	7,341	822,885 95
Louisville	8,038	1,016,627 39
Total	37,353	$4,379,802 20
	1865.	
Pickett	16,341	
Ninth-street	8,600	
Boone	9,723	
Louisville	9,011	
Total	43,675	

We were unable to find the value of the sales this year in full, and therefore omit that portion of the table. The Louisville house, under the management of RAY & Co., did not open the past year until the 8th day of January. The stock on hand last evening was as follows:

Pickett	1,161
Ninth-street	782
Boone	600
Louisville	590
Total	3,133

Of this amount 1,036 hhds. is sold, 1,721 unsold, and 376 stemmed.

The following tables show the sales at each of the warehouses, monthly:

PICKETT HOUSE.

Month.	Value.	No. hhds. sold.
November	$50,042 81	508
December	37,392 42	431
January	44,981 62	443
February	83,894 72	770
March	144,345 59	1,421
April	159,496 15	1,373
May	206,004 01	1,469
June	173,328 30	1,100
July	122,874 87	886
August	81,030 98	624
September	51,657 27	476
October	25,665 98	358
Total	$1,180,614 12	9,859

NINTH-STREET HOUSE.

Month.	Value.	No. hhds. sold.
November	$42,012 90	410
December	29,971 59	344
January	41,672 20	410
February	49,657 52	460
March	118,651 33	1,129
April	113,293 18	968
May	157,014 87	1,061
June	115,244 66	701
July	70,075 19	484
August	43,314 84	336
September	24,041 61	236
October	20,039 35	213
Total	$831,537 79	6,751

BOONE HOUSE.

Month.	Value.	No. hhds. sold.
November	$31,372 43	360
December	16,287 45	148
January	26,569 89	253
February	45,752 54	319
March	90,551 49	759
April	89,022 10	815
May	138,171 23	877
June	112,267 77	814
July	48,886 47	957
August	31,621 48	373
September	22,166 23	217
October	11,402 00	117
Total	$665,306 27	6,476

LOUISVILLE HOUSE.

Month.	Value.	No. hhds. sold.
January	$10,322 47	86
February	29,092 37	229
March	114,361 07	927
April	155,458 41	1,069
May	245,129 20	1,457
June	210,501 74	1,141
July	111,838 84	613
August	62,144 93	334
September	39,284 51	246
October	31,115 51	207
Total	$1,009,179 05	7,432

The new crop promises to be a large one, and it will begin to come in shortly. We have conversed with parties who have taken great pains to learn in regard to the crop, and the sales the coming year, it is estimated, will reach from 50,000 to 60,000 hogsheads, the largest of any previous year. The value of their immense sales will be fully $6,000,000.

The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during 24 hours ending 1:30 P. M., Nov. 4, 1868:

Wheat—P. S. Woodin, Buffalo; F. C. Reed, Buffalo; Frank Williams, Buffalo; E. A. Gilbert, Oswego; C. Van Vranken, Buffalo; Wideawake, Buffalo; D. B. Austin, Buffalo; H. P. Wilber, Buffalo; Frank, Buffalo; J. J. Parry, Jr., Buffalo; Anna, Oswego; Clayton, Oswego; Collingswood, Oswego; W. H. Weaver, Buffalo.

Corn—W. A. Hart, Buffalo; E. P. Case, Oswego; Augustus Milliman, Oswego; Monitor, Oswego; C. J. Cole, Buffalo; Fred. Wyker, Oswego.

Barley—Emma Edwards, Oswego; C. C. Warner, Oswego; Dean Richmond, Buffalo; W. H. Newkirk, Oswego.

Oats, &c.—Mary C. Caulfield, Montezuma; Silas H. Fish, Buffalo; Margaret Gerwig, Buffalo.

Rye—Nelson Morse, Buffalo.

Lumber—Frank Harden, Oswego; George W. Mathews, Rome; George Bowley, Oswego; Wm. P. Herrig, Oswego; Right of Way, Buffalo; Callao, Oswego; John Fitzgerald, Oswego; Thomas Bailey, Oswego; Pride, Buffalo; Margaret, Buffalo; Brooklyn, Buffalo; Rhode Island, Buffalo; S. O. Travis, Buffalo; Keystone, Rome; C. D. Simonds, Rome; Baltic, Rome; Wm. Howland, Buffalo.

Coal—Col. M. Corcoran, Geneva; Fall Brook No. 16, Geneva; W. A. Dorsey, Geneva; Fall Brook No. 13, Geneva; Union, Geneva.

Flour—Sarah Jane, Phœnix; J. Allen, Lockport; Nina A. Howe, Oswego; Lockport, Rochester.

Apples—C. S. Williamson, Phœnix; Dakota, Montezuma; Robert Slater, Montezuma.

Staves—C. E. Stevens, Lyons Falls; Columbia, Buffalo.

Salt—W. P. Hinkley, Syracuse.

Leather—C. Dodge, Lyons Falls.

Oil—Holley, Buffalo.

Plaster—N. S. Munday, Rome.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oc. 29, 1868.

SIR: I reply to your letter of the 22d inst., relative to the requirements of section 25 of the act of July 25, 1868, that section 56 of this act need not be construed to require a gauger, whenever the tax is paid on spirits in a class B bonded warehouse, to burn with a branding iron on each cask the name of the distiller, as required by section 25, in the case of withdrawals from distillery warehouses.

When spirits are withdrawn from class B warehouses in your district, on payment of the tax, you will require the gauger to burn with a branding iron, upon each cask, the name and number of the warehouse, the district, date of payment of the tax, number of proof gallons and the number of the stamp.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

PHILIP SPEED, Esq., Collector Fifth District, Louisville, Ky.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY to the amount of over Eighteen Million Dollars have already been sold, and they are now in constant demand for home investment and on foreign account. They pay six per cent. in gold, and run for thirty years. At 102, they yield between eight and nine per cent. to the investor, and as soon as the issue is sold, if not before, they will doubtless command a much higher rate. As a first mortgage on the longest line of railroad in this country, that is already earning more than its interest liabilities on its way business, and which cost nearly three times their amount, the security is undoubted. Subscriptions will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, and by most of the leading bankers throughout the country, where a new pamphlet, containing a full description of the road and its securities, can be obtained.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., BONDS.—FOR sale on favorable terms, Elizabeth City seven per cent. six-year Street Improvement bonds, issued by authority of State law, in anticipation of collection of assessments; Coupon bonds, interest payable at the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, semi-annually, by A. G. CRANE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Madison-st., n. s., 96 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 24x96	$20,500
Orchard-st., w. s., 97 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x87.6	27,200
Prince-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Wooster-st., 36x71.3	12,000
Ridge-st., n. w. cor. Rivington-st., 25x69.11	27,300
26th-st., n. s., 287.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.10x98.9	25,000
42d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 41.6x117.4	6,500
43d-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x61.5	20,000
45th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100	6,475
47th-st., n. s., 318.9 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18.9x100.5	30,000
58th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 5x100	3,800
53d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x90.9	21,500
58th-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 57x100.5	21,000
62d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x70	17,000
62d-st., n. s., 245 ft. w. of 1st-av., 34x100.5	20,800
73d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x102.2	3,000
82d-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 125x102.2	17,500
83d-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 125x101.2	17,500
110th-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10	750
113th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 250x100.11	54,000
117th-st., n. s., 204.6 ft. e. of Av. A, 18.6x100.10	8,500
118th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.10	2,500
126th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 295 to 298 inclusive, also part of No. 283, Benson's estate	11,500
130th-st., n. s., 461 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x99.11	2,000
130th-st., n. s., 480 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x99.11	2,000
134th-st., n. s., 335 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11	4,000
Avenue A, s. w. corner of 122d-st., 25.5x100	3,392
Avenue A, s. e. corner of 73d-st., 51x98	4,900
1st-av., w. s., 76.8 ft. n. of 72d-st., 25.6x100	2,750
1st-av., e. s., 75.10 ft. n. of 114th-st., 50x95	5,000
1st-av., e. s., 77.2 ft. s. of 77th-st., 25x85	3,550
1st-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 3d-st., 63.6x10	38,000
1st-av., w. s., 88.6 ft. s. of 33d-st., 63.6x100	60,000
2d-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 49th-st., 25x100	21,000
5th-av., e. s., 61 ft. n. of 49th-st., 28x100	26,000
8th-av., n. w. cor. 124th-st., 201x800	185,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s., 105.5 ft. w. of 6th-av., 100x100	$9,000
Bridge-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Concord-st., 25x50	8,000
Butler-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Classon-av., 40x131	2,000
Court-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of 1st-place, 20x55	nom.
Court-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 1st-place, 20x75	nom.
Court-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 1st-place, 20x75	10,000
Eckford-st., e. s., 286 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 25x100	600
Eckford-st., e. s., 406.6 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 45.6x200x6	1,175
Herkimer-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Buffalo-av., 25x100	800
Madison-st., n. s., 423 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 75x125	7,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of Underhill-av., 20x100	nom.
Pacific-st., n. s., 335 ft. w. of Brooklyn-av., 20x100	8,000
Taylor-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	12,000
Union-place, n. s., 147.4 ft. w. of Locust-st., 50x203.5	2,000
North 2d-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 50x100	1,600
4th-place, s. s., 224.6 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8x133.5	6,250
7th-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of North 1st-st., 24.8x80	3,700
9th-st., w. s., 140 ft. n. of Ainslie-st., 20x60	3,000
10th-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x90	4,500
14th-st., s. s., 197.10 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x100	4,000
Atlantic-av., n. s., 38 ft. e. of Oxford-st., 65x12.8x17x22.7x62x20	2,500
Buffalo-av. and Sackett-st., s. e. cor., 106x100	1,000
Bushwick-av., w. s., 55.4 ft. s. of Varet-st., 25x56.3x26.2x66	850
Bushwick-av., w. s., 81.6 ft. s. of Varet-st., 25x66x26.2x71.11	880
Carlton-av., e. s., 87 ft. s. of Warren-st., 21x80	10,000
Flushing-av., s. s., 236.4 ft. e. of Throop-av., 24.1x100	1,650
Fulton and Marcy avs., s. e. cor., 22x120x120x100x80	5,000
Fulton-av., n. s., 240 ft. e. of Yates-av., 41.10x185.8x22.1x90.4	5,500
Gates-av., s. s., 121.9 ft. w. of Hall-st., 22x87.6	18,500
Laurence-st., w. s., 220 ft. s. of 3d-st., 100x100	5,500
Liberty and Smith avs., n. e. cor., 75x100	3,100
Park-av., s. s., 205 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	3,500
Portland-av., e. s., 177.10 ft. s. of Park-av., 20x100	5,000
Putnam-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 50x100	4,204
Shepherd-av., w. s., 575 ft. s. of Gay-st., 25x100	320
Tompkins-av., w. s., 55 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 0.5x100	125
Van Cott-av., n. s., to Oakland and Eckford sts., 200x211x150x100	1,175
7th-av., w. s., 100.2 ft. n. of 39th-st., 32.5x100x28x100	250
Lot No. 9, A. Conselyea's (partition) map	3,000
Lots No. 220 to 222, James Scholes' map	3,000
Lots No. 383 to 382, block No. 3, J. A. Meserole's map	100,000
Lots No. 770 to 775, Rappelyea's map (new lots)	2,200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Union-st., s. w. s., part of lot No. 34, Highbridgeville, 25x100	$175
Milton-st. and Boston road, s. w. cor., Melrose, 25x100	3,800

Rye.

3d-av., e. s., lots Nos. 2 and 4, Noah Tompkins', 167x229x13x16x150x210	$1,050

Westchester.

4th-st., n. s., lot No. 94, Unionsport, 100x216	$2,000
Lot No. 77, J. M. Armstrong's, lot No. 77	350

West Farms.

Avenue A, n. w. s. and cor. of Berrian-av., Fordham	$4,580
Clinton-av., w. s., part of lot No. 5, Mount Hope, 50x100	540

Yonkers.

Washington-st. and Riverdale-av., n. e. cor., 25x100	$3,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Clay-st., n. s., 212 ft. w. of Broad-st., 25x131	$1,000
Downing-st., s. s., 50 ft. from Monroe-st., 19x85	800
Hamburgh-place, e. s., 231 ft. from Patterson-st., 27x100	550
High-st., cor. of Pompton road, 4x116	475
Mulberry-st., w. s., 111 ft. s. of Mechanic-st., 21x86	4,000
New-York av., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Jefferson-st., 25x95	800
Ogden-st., e. s., 96 ft. n. of Orange-st., 152 ft. front	34,284
Thomas and Austin sts., s. e. corner, 50x103	3,500
Walnut-st., s. s., M. G. Heath's property, 25x95	2,200
New-Jersey Railroad, e. s., and Passaic River, 151 ft. water front	80,000
Plot on Demarest's & Brazaw's mill-pond, 30x79	800

Canton.

Lyons-av., s. w. s., D. Cogswell's, 9 acres	$3,200

Orange.

Washington-st., e. s., A. Williams's property, 20x183	$300

East Orange.

Walnut-st., w. s., J. H. Condit's property, 100x200	$2,800

Belleville.

Union-av., e. s., 170 ft. n. of John-st., 60x152	$510

Watsessing.

Willow-st., n. s., J. A. Davis's property, ¾ acre	$250

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	10,207	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	30
Wheat, bushels	96,774	Lard, pkgs	50
Corn, bushels	14,490	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	87
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	229
Oats, bushels	45,218	Petroleum, bbls.	3,750

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in request at steady rates, including Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less demand to-day, closing heavily. Sales have been reported of 2,229 bales, including 693 bales to spinners, 249 bales to speculators, and 1,357 bales to shippers; also, 200 bales average Middling, for January or February delivery, at 24c., and 250 bales low Middling for February delivery, at 22½c. ⅌ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	23¼	23½	23¾@24
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	24¼	24½	24¾@25
Low Middling, ⅌ lb.	24¾	25	25¼@25½
Middling, ⅌ lb.	25½	25¾	26 @26¼
Good Middling, ⅌ lb.	26½	26¾	27 @27¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	12,322
Receipts last week	22,939
Receipts preceding week	19,767
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	113,391
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	503,773
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	27,479
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	240,747
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	22,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	305,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	176,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	102,000
Exports, same time last year	51,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	139,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	118,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

EGGS—Have been in fair demand and firm, including Jersey, extra brands, 37c.@38c.; State and Pennsylvania, 35c.@37c.; Ordinary Western, 33c.@35c.; Western by express, 34c.@36c.; Canada, 33c.@36c. ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are arriving freely, and as the stock to come forward is looked upon as large, the market is weak and lower. Grapes are in heavy stock, and the market is dull. We quote: Apples, common, $2 50@$3; Apples, Greening, $3 50@$4; Apples, Baldwin, $3 50@$4; Apples, Spitzenburg, $3 50@$4; Apples, mixed lots, $3@$4 ⅌ bbl. Grapes, Isabella, $6@$8; Grapes, Common, 3c.@4c.; Grapes, Catawba, 12c.@15c. ⅌ lb.; Quinces, $12@$14; Citron, $1 50@$1 75; Cranberries, $16@$20 ⅌ bbl. Dried Apples are quiet, and to make sales a considerable concession would have to be made. Peeled Peaches are held steadily, but the inquiry is light. Berries continue scarce and wanted. We quote: New Apples, State, 10c.@11c.; New Apples, Western, 9½c.@10c.; New Apples, Southern, 8c.@9c.; New Peaches, prime, 25c.@26c.; Peaches, good, 20c.@23c.; Peaches, common, 12c.@18c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 12c.@13c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 8½c.@9c.; Blackberries, 20c.@22c.; Raspberries, 44c.@46c.; Cherries, pitted, 44c.@46c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather freely offered and purchased to-day, at, however, reduced prices, closing irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,750 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 35; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 35@$6 95; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 95@$8 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 25@$8 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 65@$6 35
Extra State	6 35@ 8 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 35@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 25@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 10@11 75
Extra Genesee	8 15@11 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 25@13 50

Southern Flour is in light demand at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls. at $8@$9 for poor to fair, and $9@$15 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is dull and heavy. Sales have been reported of 370 sacks at $6 85@$10 50 as extremes for Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in limited demand at $5 75@$8 85 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Corn Meal is in slack request at $5 10@$5 85 for Western; $5 50@$6 for City; $5 45@$5 50 for Jersey, and $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in less demand at $4 20@$4 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted much lower on a rather limited inquiry. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels, including Canada Club, in bond, on private terms; White Western at $2 27½; No. 1 Spring at $1 65@$1 66, with part of a load of choice at $1 70; No. 2 Spring at $1 52@$1 55; No. 3 Spring at $1 45@$1 47 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in less demand and less buoyant in price. Sales have been reported since our last, of 77,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 14½ for unsound, and $1 14@$1 18½ for common to very choice sound mixed Western, in store and afloat, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been inactive at $1 40@$1 48 for Western and State, ⅌ bushel; sales 2,300 bushels. Barley has been in demand at $1 90 for State, and $2 15 for Choice Canada West; sales, 11,800 bushels. Nothing really new in Malt. Oats have been quiet and cheaper; sales since our last, 38,500 bushels Western at 75½c.@76c., afloat, ⅌ bushel. Beans are in better demand, and as receipts have been quite light, higher prices are asked and obtained. Peas are dull, with no reported sales. We quote: Beans, Pea, prime, $3 60@$3 68; Beans, Marrows, prime, $4 25@$4 75; Beans, Mediums, prime, $3 60@$3 75; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 60@$1 65; Peas, Black Eye, Marrowfat, $1 85@$2 ⅌ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in October, in the years 1867 and 1868:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley bushels.
1867	46,900	1,377,400	1,178,700	460,400
1868	58,600	1,219,400	493,400	715,400
Increase	11,700	Dec. 158,000	Dec. 685,300	Inc. 255,000

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st inst. inclusive, during the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	286,500	5,999,100	14,009,100	2,303,500
1868	339,100	9,913,700	15,950,200	2,346,100
Inc.	52,600	Inc. 3,914,600	Inc. 1,965,100	Inc. 42,600

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 835,520 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of Produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of October, in the years indicated:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Canal opened.	May 1.	May 6.	May 6.
Flour, bbls.	213,700	286,500	339,100
Wheat, bushels	3,893,900	5,999,100	9,913,700
Corn, bushels	23,135,900	14,009,100	15,959,200
Barley, bushels	3,210,600	2,303,500	2,343,100
Oats, bushels	7,786,400	5,819,100	9,189,100
Rye, bushels	857,500	625,100	500,700
Malt, bushels	368,900	251,200	360,000

HAY—North River bale has been moderately inquired for at 80c.@70c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate request at 75c.@95c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive, including American at 12c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 20c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22c.; Wisconsins, good to fancy, 15c.@23c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—The Albany *Argus* says: "The receipts of Lumber for the last week of October were very large. They carry the aggregate receipts for the season about 4,000,000 feet above the entire receipts of 1867. Trade throughout the district has been active; prices firm, particularly in clear Lumber; the bulk of the sales have been effected within the range of $57@$58. The assortment is good and the stock full. Shipments have been active. Of coarse Lumber, the receipts have been large and the demand active. The receipts of Lumber at Chicago for the week ending Oct. 31 were 28,047,500 feet, against 24,392,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1867. These figures would raise the aggregate receipts to about 910,000,000 feet, against 770,000,000 feet in 1867. The receipts of Lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the weeks ending Oct. 26 and Nov. 2 were:

	Oct. 26, feet.	Nov. 2, feet.
Buffalo	5,954,600	5,456,600
Oswego	6,650,500	4,135,100
Total	12,605,400	9,591,700

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the fourth week of October were:

	Bds. & Sc't'g, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1868	23,699,200	1,371	....	50,000
1867	19,010,500	1,490	5,220	482,000

Of the Boards and Scantling received 15,134,900 feet were by the Erie, and 8,564,300 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 1, were:

	Bds. & Sct'g, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1868	387,287,100	37,784	65,686	26,895,400
1867	344,557,300	24,361	62,753	30,928,400

The receipts in 1867 from Nov. 1 to the close of the season were about 38,000,000 feet.

Freights are firm and very active.

MOLASSES—Continues in light demand, including Porto Rico at 48c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@57½c.; New-Orleans at 90c.@97½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Rosin at $2 40@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull to-day, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $135@$138; Crude Sperm at $195@$198; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 55; Red Oil at $1; Linseed Oil at 95c.@$1; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet and depressed at 15⅝c.@16½c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@21½c. for do. in bbls., and 27½c.@30½c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES—Are in fair demand and prices are steady but without the firmness noticed last week. We quote: Monitor Potatoes, $1 71@$2; Buckeye, $1 75@$2 25; Peach Blows, $2 50@$3; Prince Alberts, $2 25@$2 75; Mercers, $2 75@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 25; Delaware Sweet, $4@$5; Norfolk Sweet, $3 25@$3 75 ⅌ bbl. Onions, Red, $5@$6; Onions, White, $12@$15; Onions, Yellow, $6@$6 50 ⅌ bbl.; Tomatoes, ⅌ basket, $1 75@$2; Marrow Squash, ⅌ bbl., $1 50@$1 75; Cabbages, ⅌ 100, $8@$12; Russia Turnips, ⅌ bbl., $2 25@$2 75; Pumpkins, ⅌ 100, $10@$12.

POULTRY AND GAME—Live Poultry is slow sale, with a large supply on the market. Dressed is arriving freely with the advent of cool weather, and meets a good demand. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, ⅌ lb., 18c.@23c.; Geese, ⅌ lb., 14c.@17c.; Ducks, ⅌ lb., 19c.@23c.; Chickens, ⅌ lb., 16c.@20c. *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, ⅌ lb., 14c.@15c.; Fowls, ⅌ lb., 13c.@15c.; Geese, ⅌ pair, $1 75@$2; Ducks, ⅌ pair, 75c.@$1; Spring Chickens, ⅌ lb., 16c.@20c. *Game*—Woodcock, ⅌ pair, 70c.@75c. English snipe, ⅌ dozen, $2@$3; Partridge, ⅌ pair, $1@$1 25; Grouse, ⅌ pair, $1@$1 25; Venison, carcass, ⅌ lb., 14c.@15c.; Venison, saddle, ⅌ lb., 20c.@22c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, opening at much lower prices, but closing more firmly; sales have been reported since our last of 5,750 bbls., in lots, at $26 37@$26 75 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, including 250 bbls. at $26 62, regular; $26 50 for small lots of old Mess; $23 50@$26 50 for new and old Prime Mess, and $23@$24 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, but steady; sales equal to 165 packages, at 12c.@16½c. for dry-salted and pickled Hams; 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been inactive to-day at about previous prices. Lard continues quiet at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 470 tierces and bbls. at 15c.@17½c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 17c. for prime Steam, ⅌ lb.; also, 750 tierces Prime Steam, seller, December, at 15c.@15½c., ⅌ lb. Beef is in light demand at $11@$19 for Plain Mess; $19@$23 50 for Extra do.; and $9@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, including New Prime Mess at $28@$29, and Indian Mess at $31@$33 ⅌ tierce; sales, 65 tierces. Beef Hams continue in limited request to-day at $28@$31 for New, ⅌ bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, review thus:

The business of the entire Produce trade has been restricted during the past week to the absolute necessities of trade, owing to the late elections. But a larger volume of trade is now confidently anticipated. We have no material change to note in the Butter market. Receipts are more in accord with the requirements for consumption, the total for the week ending this day being 15,543 packages, while the demand for really Good to strictly Prime parcels has been sufficient to clear the market of those grades. Considerable quantities of low to medium grades of State and Western are pressing on the market, without demand. Fresh pail Butters are in limited supply, the bulk of which is inferior in quality and is retailed at from 55c. to 60c. ⅌ lb. The business in this line is now so insignificant that we drop them from the quotation list for the present. Fall made State tubs are now arriving freely, and take the place of pails. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	41	@43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb.	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	42	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb.	40	@42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	37	@38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	33	@35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	28	@30
Common Western, ⅌ lb.	25	@27

CHEESE.

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 45,525 boxes, a large portion of which continue for English account, and are in transit for Europe. Notwithstanding the decline in Gold and Exchange, the market quotations for Cheese have been firmly maintained, owing to fair and continued local and coastwise demand, and also to a reported advance in the quotations of the English market. The stock of Cheese now on this market is light, and the demand is about sufficient to absorb receipts, or of that portion that is offered for sale—it being understood that considerable fine stock is held out of market. The market closes firm and active at our unchanged quotations.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	17	@18
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	15	@16½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	16½	@17½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	15	@16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8	@12

SUGARS—Have been in more request at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,510 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@14½c., and 94 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in less demand at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 61,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@13c.; 43,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18½c., and 36,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots at $1 03@$1 08, nearly all at $1 05 ⅌ gallon. Market heavy.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bales Cotton, by steamer, part at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 15,000 bushels Wheat, by do., at 7½d. ⅌ bushel; and 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. ⅌ bbl. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 7d. ⅌ bushel.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND Mme. DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative, $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. Office, No. 38 3d-av., below 10th-st., N. Y. No deception, no quackery.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $3 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

EDWARD & JOHN BURKE, Dublin, sole bottlers and agents for Messrs. A. Guinness' Son & Co. for the United States, beg to inform the trade that Messrs. A. Guinness' Son & Co. have taken steps to restrain those English houses who have infringed upon their agency by shipping Stout to the United States. E. & J. Burke also hold authority from Messrs. Guinness to prosecute for any infringements or forging of their label.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES B. DEVOE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a copartner with Jacob Southart, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 6, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES T. DERRICKSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James T. Derrickson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of October, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
A. VOORHIES, Attorney, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York. o30-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM K. DUNHAM, bankrupt.—No. 1,128.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William K. Dunham, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 22 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of October, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o30-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT BRISTOL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Albert Bristol, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
SACKETT, WEBSTER & SACKETT, Attorneys for Bankrupt, No. 162 Broadway, New-York. o23-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL CLINE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Cline, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o23-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. KIRBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William L. Kirby, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st. (corner of Nassau-st.), Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of November, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n6-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE SOLDIERS' BUSINESS, MESSENGER AND DISPATCH COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1868.
H. EDWIN TREMAIN, Assignee.
o23-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. RIDNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John P. Ridner, of Perth Amboy, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, who was carrying on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who was, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated, City of New-York, 21st day of October, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
o23-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS WURZBURGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 28th day of May, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o30-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THEODORE E. FERREE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore E. Ferree, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the said Court.—Dated Jersey City, Oct. 28, 1868.
W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
o30-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS OPPENHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius Oppenheimer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
o23-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN R. CARROLL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edwin R. Carroll, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
o23-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD L. DAYTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Edward L. Dayton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who was, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated, City of New-York, 21st day of October, A. D. 1868.
BENJAMIN P. TODD, Assignee,
No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.
o23-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. SCHILLINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John J. Schillinger, of the City of New-York, who was on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.
JOHN J. FREEDMAN, Assignee.
n6-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY R. WINTER, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry R. Winter, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, 21st day of October, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
n6-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON H. MURRIS, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon H. Murris, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, 31st day of October, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
n6-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. BOND, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph W. Bond, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868.
ROWLAND G. HALL, Assignee.
n6-law3wF*

LOST AND FOUND.

WATCH WANTED.—THE PERSON WHO took the advertiser's watch and chain [illegible] come to [illegible] HAMMOND, No. [illegible] sake, and the owner's name in the works.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 13 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Lambele, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
METAMORA. Leading character by Edwin Forrest.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fonianel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Corrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Mr. Johnson, in his speech at the Sheriff's banquet in London on Tuesday evening, said that all difficulties existing between the United States and Great Britain would be adjusted before the end of the year.

All the London journals yesterday had articles commenting on the election of Gen. Grant. They unite in the expression of the opinion that he will, at least, give us a strong Government.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has chosen Herr Forckenbeck as its presiding officer.

GENERAL.

There was a grand torchlight procession of "Boys in Blue" in Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday night. A Seymour and Blair Club came out with torches and joined in the procession, bearing a banner inscribed, "Let us be friends." They were given the head of the line, and were received with tumultuous cheers.

The sloop *Hetty Martin*, of New-Bedford, sprung a leak off Minot's Rocks last Friday, and sunk to the water's edge. Capt. Thacher and his son, of New-Bedford, were drowned. One man, Sylvanus Wilcox, was rescued by the passing steamer *Neptune*, after remaining on the wreck sixty-two hours.

The Portuguese seaman Swain, arrested in Boston, on Saturday, for murder on board the bark *Jewess* on the high seas, will be transferred to the custody of the British Consul to be sent to England for trial, as the *Jewess* sails under British colors.

The insurrection in Cuba is nearly at an end. Reports received in Havana represent that the rebels were routed in every engagement had with the Government troops in the insurrectionary districts. The disaffected are surrendering themselves to the Government.

The Philadelphia steam ferry-boat *State Rights* met with a serious accident on Tuesday night. As she was passing out of her slip a tugboat passed in front of her. The ferry-boat again started, but immediately ran foul of a hawser by which a bark was attached to the tug. It being too late to back out, and a collision inevitable, the gentleman's cabin was cleared of passengers, but they had scarcely left their seats when the bark struck the ferry-boat near the wheel-house, tearing away a large portion of the cabin. There was a large number of passengers on board, but none were injured.

A tank in the soap and candle manufactory of George Shillito, at Cincinnati, exploded on Wednesday, nearly destroying the building. Two persons were injured. The loss is estimated at $25,000. There was no insurance on the property.

It is reported that during the past three months the newly-discovered silver mines in Eastern Nevada have yielded $100,000 per month.

The Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, at a meeting recently held in Richmond, Va., resolved that the Chief Engineer be authorized at once to make surveys and estimates for connecting the Chesapeake and Ohio Road with tide-water, and the York River Railroad by horse-power; also estimates and plans for new depots at Richmond.

Ex-President Pierce was well enough to ride to the polls in Concord, N. H., on Tuesday, and, as he handed in his ballot for Seymour and Blair to the Moderator, remarked, "This is a strong ticket."

Rev. James Gibbons, late of Baltimore, was on Sunday last consecrated the Catholic Bishop of North Carolina, at Wilmington, in the presence of a very large audience. Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, delivered an impressive discourse on the occasion. Rev. Mr. McManus, of Baltimore, took part in the ceremonies.

New-England gives a Republican majority of about 148,000.

The second session of the Ontario Legislature was opened shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon, by His Excellency Lieut.-Gov. Howland. The Governor was escorted from his residence to the House by an escort of the Thirteenth Hussars and the Governor-General's Body Guard, and on arriving at the House was received by a guard of honor furnished by the Twenty-ninth Regiment. The band of the regiment was present, and played the National Anthem as he drove up. The usual salute was fired during the day. The Governor opened the session with a congratulatory address.

The public debt statement will be issued to-day. It is said that it will show a decrease of the debt of about $5,000,000.

In the United States District Court of Baltimore, yesterday, nine cases against prominent Baltimoreans for treasonable acts during the riots of the 19th of April, 1861, were settled.

Mrs. James Rice, of Newark, N. J., was frightfully, and probably fatally, burned by a kerosene accident on Wednesday night. She had filled her lamp, and was about to set it on a mantelpiece. Two of her children followed her closely, and in attempting to keep them away from the stove, she overturned the lamp on the stove. The kerosene immediately took fire, and exploded. Mrs. Rice tried to throw the lamp into the street, when her clothing took fire, and she fell down. The flames were speedily extinguished by a gentleman, but it is feared Mrs. Rice was fatally burned. Her children were also slightly injured.

Pierre Carme, the Chicago billiard player, has accepted the challenge of M. Rudolphe, the mysterious peregrinating Frenchman, to play a match game of billiards. They are to play the three-ball French game, 500 points for $1,000 a side. They will subsequently play the four-ball American game, push shot barred, on the same conditions.

In Wisconsin peat is being used for fuel with considerable success and great economy.

Gen. Canby has been directed by the President to relieve Gen. Reynolds of the command of the District of Texas. Gen. Wallace succeeds, by seniority of rank, Gen. Canby in command of the Department of Washington.

The First Congregational Society of Waterbury, Conn., have voted to build a new church. The $80,000 necessary for the purpose has been subscribed.

The trial of John S. and George H. Wise, son and nephew of Gov. Wise, for assault with intent to murder Edward A. Pollard, has been fixed for the 12th inst., in the Criminal Court of Baltimore.

The Union Republican General Committee of this City met last evening, and adopted a number of resolutions, one of which urged the State Central Committee to contest the election of officers fraudulently chosen on Tuesday last. A committee of five was appointed to carry out the intention of the resolution.

At the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, it was resolved that if the Street Commissioner and the Citizens' Association would each appoint one man, the Chamber would appoint a third, to act as a committee to investigate the charges made by the Citizens' Association against the Street Commissioner. Gen. Walbridge offered a resolution, which was referred to a committee, asking Congress to use its constitutional powers to nationalize the railroad system of the United States, so as to promote the interests of commerce between the States.

The Committee appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court to examine applicants for admission to the Bar will hold their first meeting in the General Term Room at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

The twenty-eight or thirty prisoners who were brought up before Judge McCunn, of the Superior Court, on Wednesday, by virtue of writs of *habeas corpus*, were discharged yesterday. These are some of the persons who were arrested on Tuesday last, charged with voting or attempting to vote illegally. On the day of their arrest they were taken before Judge A. B. James, of the Supreme Court, and by him committed to the Tombs in default of bail.

Nothing of importance was done yesterday by the Metropolitan Board of Health. Dr. Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics, reported 380 deaths in New-York, and 150 in Brooklyn during the week ending on Saturday last. There were 625 marriages and 1,115 births during the same period.

Col. Fred. A. Conkling delivered a lecture last evening at Steinway Hall, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. It was well attended and well received.

A meeting of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association took place yesterday afternoon at the United States Hotel. It was decided that those firms whose hands are now on strikes for higher wages should accede to the demands of their employes.

Cotton was in less demand yesterday at less buoyant prices. Breadstuffs and Provisions were generally lower on a moderate business. Groceries were in fair request. Freights quiet.

The receipts of animals at the yards for the past week consist of 6,020 beef cattle, 72 milch cows, 1,880 calves, 33,924 sheep and lambs, 37,354 swine. The beef cattle market is unchanged since our last report. Sales are slow and market dull at 13c.@15c. for fair to good cattle. Only a few are sold for over 15c. ℔ ℔., net weight. There is more tone to the sheep market, with lighter receipts, a better demand for good sheep, more satisfactory sales, but really no advance in prices. Most of the sales are made from 3c.@5c. ℔ ℔., live weight. There is no change in the swine market since our last report. The arrivals are selling for 7c.@8c. ℔ ℔., live weight, with some sales at 8⅛c.@8½c. ℔ ℔., live weight. Dressed 9c.@10c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

The Republican Triumph—Its Real Scope and Meaning.

The victory just won by the Republicans is signal and overwhelming. But its real significance ought not to be misunderstood. It would be a mistake to regard it as an indorsement and approval of everything that has been done by the Republican Party since it has had control of the Government,—and a still greater one to see in it a popular warrant for doing everything hereafter that the party may be disposed or urged to undertake.

The Republicans are indebted, first, to their own prudence and moderation, and, second, to the folly and weakness of the Democrats, for their success.

Their action at Chicago was wise and judicious. They held fast to the great principles which the war established, and avoided the extreme and perilous doctrines and practices which many of their own members had sought to force upon them. They stood by the constitutional doctrine which assigns to each State the regulation and control of suffrage for itself, and justified the departure from that doctrine involved in the action of Congress, only as temporary, as restricted to States which had voluntarily put themselves outside the Union and the Constitution, and as designed merely to place on a proper basis the work of reorganizing their local Governments and restoring them to their places in the Union. The Chicago Convention did not assert the authority of Congress to regulate suffrage in all the States; nor did it deny to the States any of the rights conferred upon and guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States. It did not assert any theory of consolidation for the National Government, as against the theory of local and limited State rights; nor did it override, or in any way impair, those rights as they are defined in the Constitution and always understood and accepted by the great body of the people. The action of the Convention was in all respects moderate, tolerant and conciliatory; and in nothing was it more so than in the nomination of Gen. Grant,—the most moderate, tolerant and conciliatory public man in the Union,—as the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Nor did the Republican Party, in this canvass, stand on the ground of indorsing the Reconstruction acts of Congress, as being perfect and unexceptionable. The original merit of those measures was not in question. Whether they were literally constitutional or not; whether they were absolutely just and wise or not; whether better measures might or might not have been adopted,—none of these questions were involved in the contest. They were as foreign to it, as were questions of secession and slavery while the war was raging. The Supreme Court might in 1863 have pronounced the war unconstitutional; but that would not have stopped it. The Emancipation Proclamation might even now be declared unconstitutional; but that decision would not restore slavery. In the performance of its legislative duties, Congress must follow and respect the injunctions and restrictions of the Constitution; and if, failing to do so, it does injustice and inflicts injury, the parties who suffer may get redress at the hands of the judicial tribunals of the land. But great acts of national sovereignty, such as War and Peace, when once *done*, cannot be undone, whether they were done in strict accordance with the Constitution or not. Louisiana was purchased, as Jefferson, who made the purchase, believed, unconstitutionally;—but after it was done, and Louisiana became part of the national territory, no one dreamed of questioning the validity of the act. So of the acquisition of Texas and California, by a war deemed wholly unconstitutional in its origin. The acts were done. They had become accomplished *facts*, and as such had entered into the life of the nation. And the sanction of the people, expressed in formal elections or by silent acquiescence, removes them beyond the sphere of controversy and accepts them as irreversible acts of the sovereignty of the nation. The Reconstruction acts of Congress stand in the same relation. They are laws, and as such have taken effect. Governments have been organized under them in the Southern States, and are doing the work of such Governments,—not perfectly, but as perfectly as could be expected, considering the elements with which they have to deal. Under those laws the States have been restored to the Union, and are again represented in the national councils. The national unity is reëstablished, and the constitutional machinery of the National Government resumes its operation.

The Reconstruction acts are thus temporary and provisional in their nature. They were not designed to take the place of local Governments to be formed and carried on by the people of the Southern States—but only to inaugurate the establishment of such Governments. When they are once established, the Reconstruction acts, by their terms and from the nature of the case, cease to be effective. They will have done their work. They will have accomplished what they were intended to do,—reorganized State Governments in the South and restored those States to the Union. Thenceforward, the people of those States have precisely the same right to regulate their own affairs,—to make their own Constitutions and laws, to amend them and adapt them to their own necessities, and to replace them by others which may suit them better, as have the people of every other State,—subject, of course, and subject only, to the Constitution of the United States.

The Republican Party stood pledged to maintain these acts of reconstruction—to see that they were supported and obeyed—until they should have fulfilled their purpose and secured the object for which they were enacted—the reconstruction of State Governments in the South, and the restoration of the Southern States to the Union. The Democratic Party, on the other hand, declared them null and void, and stood pledged to their prompt and forcible overthrow. Blair's Brodhead letter—calling on the President to pronounce them unconstitutional, to disperse by the bayonet the State Governments formed under them, and to compel the Republican Senate to acquiesce—was more heartily indorsed by the Democratic National Convention than any other of its acts. It was received with unqualified applause, and Blair, who had no other claim or shadow of claim on the party, was made its candidate for Vice-President, solely and exclusively for having written it.

The result of the election settles that point in favor of the Republicans. The reconstruction measures are to be maintained. They are to work out the end for which they were designed. The State governments, which the people have organized and established under their authority, are not to be "dispersed,"—either by the army or by mobs: they are to be recognized and treated by the national Government, as *State* Governments; they are to have all the rights and powers, and be subject to all the duties and restrictions, of other State Governments. And the people of those States have the same right to make their own laws, to amend their constitutions and to regulate their own affairs, which belongs to the people of New-York or of any other State.

But the Republican victory establishes no new doctrine in regard to suffrage. It recognizes in Congress no control over suffrage in the States, or in any of the States. It leaves that matter precisely where it found it, in the Constitution of the United States. Georgia or South Carolina,—being States of the Union,—may make such amendments to their Constitutions as they see fit, in regard to suffrage or anything else, just as Ohio or New-York may;—and they are subject, as Ohio and New-York are subject, only to the Constitution of the United States, in so doing. They are subject—as every other State is subject—to the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. They may, under that article, exclude negroes from the suffrage as Ohio does, but if they do they cannot count them as a basis of representation, nor can Ohio. And if, by requiring special qualifications for voting of them, they exclude a large part of them, as New-York does, from the suffrage, their representation in Congress must be diminished in the same proportion; and so must the representation of New-York. And in deciding upon these or any other modifications of their State Constitutions, all who are recognized as *people* and entitled to vote by those Constitutions, are entitled to a voice and a vote on proposed amendments. No class can be excluded. If negroes are to be excluded from voting, it must be by amendments to the State Constitutions, which shall be voted for by a majority of all the voters, *including negroes*. And the same rule precisely applies to all the States.

It is a mistake, therefore, to assume or to suppose that the National Government, in Republican hands, is to force negro suffrage, or any other suffrage, upon the Southern States, or any other States, without regard to the will of their people. Suffrage remains, where the Constitution of the United States places it, in the hands and under the control of the people of the States themselves. An attempt will doubtless be made to amend the Constitution in this respect, so as to confer upon the National Government the regulation of suffrage in all the States; but until that amendment shall have become part of the Constitution, the National Government has no such power; and as a vote of three-fourths of all the States is required to amend the Constitution, it is not likely to be made unless the Southern States, by another secession, again abandon all right and all claim to a voice in the matter.

The position of the Republican Administration, as fixed by the late election, is thus strictly Constitutional, and in the best sense of the word "conservative." And the country is especially fortunate in having Gen. Grant as its Executive. He has never been a man of extreme political views, or of close and embarrassing party feelings or connections. That he was in this canvass the candidate of the Republican Party alone, was due rather to the folly and unpatriotic partisanship of the Democracy, than to any other cause. There was no reason in the world, other than a selfish and narrow one, why the Democratic Party should contest the Presidency at all. They would have acted much more wisely, as well as more justly, if, recognizing the transcendent public services and the unsullied patriotism of Gen. Grant, they had joined in making his elevation to the Presidency unanimous, as was that of Washington at the close of the Revolution. And this, but for the strength of the rebel element in their councils, they would doubtless have done.

That they will continue their folly, by maintaining an organized and embittered hostility to his administration, we can hardly suppose. There is no reason, either in his personal attitude or his political position, why they should do so. If we can judge his future by his past, his administration will be characterized rather by an effort to allay political passion and harmonize public feeling, than by any attempt to feed the spirit of extreme partisanship. We may be quite sure that there will be in it nothing vindictive and nothing proscriptive. The temper which, after four years of arduous and bloody war, could exhibit so much of magnanimity as Grant showed in accepting the surrender of Lee and his army, is not likely to be less generous in dealing with a defeated political party. But whatever course the Democracy may see fit to pursue, we may be quite sure that the aim of the newly-elected President will be to allay public dissensions, sectional and political, rather than to exasperate them. He is under no such relations to any party as to fetter his judgment or seriously hamper his action. He became the candidate of the Republicans rather because the people at large demanded his nomination, than because it was acceptable to the more violent and radical of the Republican leaders. He has proved, as we supposed he would, to be much stronger than his party, and has received very strong support outside its organization. He will act with Congress, without doubt, unless its action should be violent and overbearing, which there is no reason to apprehend. And he will unquestionably insist upon the preservation of peace, the maintenance of the rights of all classes, and the abandonment of the system of violence and terror by which the rebels in the South have sought to regain their old ascendancy. Those who expect him to be a mere passive tool in the hands of any party, will, in our judgment, find themselves very much mistaken. He will seek the good of the country above every other consideration, and he will not insist, with undue or arrogant presumption, upon any specific policy of his own for promoting and securing it. The merely political element will probably have a less absolute control of the patronage and power of the Administration than it has had for many years; men will be selected for high positions more for their fitness, and less for party services than hitherto, and we shall have a strong, resolute, determined, and, we trust, successful effort to put the public service on an honest and a patriotic basis. And in all this we believe Gen. Grant will have the support and the aid of Congress. The Republicans have a very decided majority in both branches, and will thus be responsible for its action. But their majority is no longer so great as to make them independent of the Executive branch of the Government; and in this necessity for the cooperation and mutual respect of the two great Departments, the country has security for greater prudence and wisdom in the guidance of both.

The new administration will enter upon the conduct of affairs under hopeful and promising auspices. It enjoys the confidence of the people to a degree seldom paralleled. It encounters less of party rancor and hostility than has been the case for many years. The hopes of the nation cluster around it, and the needs of the nation for peace and order and restored good feeling among all its sections, are so great that the new administration may rest assured of the cordial good wishes of the people in all its endeavors to secure them. If its wisdom prove equal to its opportunities, there is no good reason why it should not unite, long before its allotted term shall have expired, the moderate, sensible and patriotic men of all parties in its support; and we may look forward, therefore, to its reëlection by the common consent of the whole country. Of one thing we may be reasonably certain: in sectional and in party matters, and in everything requisite for the promotion of the prosperity of the nation, We shall have Peace.

Blessings in Disguise.

Our Democratic contemporaries try hard to be cheerful. They are cultivating a philosophical piety, and from defeat contrive to pluck holy consolation. They see in Tuesday's decision the finger of Providence, and in the overthrow of their party trace blessings in disguise. "Is it not as well as it is?" asked one meekly; and the answer of all is in the affirmative. Success, they tell us, "would have been a positive evil to the Democratic Party." "The possession of the Executive Department," the same wise heads assert, "as other things will stand, would have been demoralizing in its effects." In short, the newspapers of the defeated party are mounting their sweetest smiles, and chirping with a degree of cheerfulness that is positively delightful.

Far be it from us to question the sincerity of these expressions. Of course the Democratic journalists always mean exactly what they say. They are always what they profess to be. If they are exultant now, it is because they are satisfied. If they are grateful for defeat, it is because they know that Democratic success would have been a bad thing for the country. If they are contented and happy, it is because the country has realized their hopes and fulfilled their highest expectations. All this must be assumed, or this parade of pleasure becomes arrant hypocrisy.

But really there are a few points on which explanation would be satisfactory. For months past the same presses have poured forth lamentations over the condition of the country and the necessity of Democratic success as a means of averting absolute ruin. They declared that everything is in a bad way, and that the election of Seymour was required to put things right. They asserted that Democratic defeat on the 3d of November would be equivalent to national disaster. To avert so great a calamity they have fought with the energy of desperation in every State in the Union. They have sanctioned riot and assassination, perjury and fraud, simply and solely because they were anxious to make Seymour President. A long record of crimes perpetrated in his behalf forbids the supposition that the Democrats did not desire his election. The only demoralization they then dreaded was the demoralization incident to defeat.

Whence, then, the new light that affords the consolation to which Democratic readers are treated by their reputed instructors? What has opened the eyes of the blind, and given conscience to the patrons of perjury and the friends of murder and fraud? What process of reasoning brings them to the conclusion that all their talk about the danger of electing Grant has been sheer humbug, and that the Seymour they sustained so noisily was after all a pretender? Will somebody explain?

The Spanish Throne.

The revolutionist who controlled the fierce democracy of Italy and put an Italian King at the head of it will certainly do the like for Spain. Every straw that floats in that peninsular atmosphere indicates this. The Spanish leaders, instead of "pronouncing" and flying to arms as before, are everywhere acting like constables, and keeping the peace. The progressionist and democrat, Olozaga—according to our Madrid correspondent—made a great impression at the Saragossa banquet, when he compared the English revolution of 1868 with the French outbreak of 1789, and argued that the former was the best example for Spain. Everything shows that the latter will be a constitutional monarchy, and that the choice of the coming man will be as little violent and as traditional as possible.

But who will he be? From the crowd of claimants starting up in every capital of Europe, whom will the Spaniards choose to be their sovereign? Of course, no Bourbon need apply. It is said that if poor Maximilian had lived, he would have been the first choice of the Spanish people. They would take the British sailor-prince, the Duke of Edinburgh, if he would only turn Catholic and hand over to them the keys of Gibraltar. As for what the London *Times* calls the Royal carpet-baggers of Germany,—what, by the way, was Prince Albert but a Royal carpet-bagger?—they are plentiful enough, and united Germany could well spare them. State religion hangs lightly on their souls, and Lutheran princes by the score stand ready to become orthodox Greco-Russian, Catholic, or Anglican at the shortest notice; but up to the present time none of them seems to have been asked. It is curious that none of the journals in discussing the prospects of the various aspirants, names the Spanish Bourbon, who has the best family right to the throne, and whose claim is not compromised by the conduct of Isabella. And yet Napoleon III. may have already decided for the son of Don Carlos—"in the recesses of a mind singularly capacious of such schemes." Whether he would be permitted to enforce his decision is another matter. The Spanish people appear to be very well contented, for the present, with the Government of the Junta, and seem to be in no hurry to choose a King.

Women's Rights in England.

We have been much interested in the discussion which has been going on in England on the question of the right of women to vote. It has turned generally upon the dry point of law whether they had that right under the statutes, but that discussion has involved a good deal of historic research, and occasionally something as to the reasonableness of the claim.

The question has been everywhere a direct one arising from the fact that, as we learn from the London *Law Times*, "a vast number of women have been placed upon the lists of voters in all parts of the country." These lists, our readers will understand, are not the final lists, but are subject to revision. Officers are appointed for that purpose who are to hear objections to any name upon the lists and decide whether it shall be expunged or not. Wherever objections have been taken to the name of any woman which had been put upon the lists, there the question came up squarely. But in many places the Revising Barrister, as he is called, has taken upon himself to expunge the names of women from the lists without objection. Whether the law had given him power to do that, and if it had, how he was to determine that the name in question was a woman's name, in the absence of all proof on the subject, appear to be doubtful questions, of themselves provocative of discussion. But in one way or the other, we find that the question has been raised in eight different cases, in two of which the Revising Barrister decided in favor of the women's claim, while in the other six the decision was the other way. Appeals have been taken to the Courts, and the question will doubtless soon receive an authoritative determination.

The main ground on which the claim of the women has been urged is that by a previous act of Parliament it is declared to be a rule of interpretation that words importing the masculine gender should include the female unless it was expressly stated otherwise, and that, as there was no statement otherwise in the Reform act of 1867, when it spoke of "men," the women were not excluded from the provisions of that act. It appears, also, that women have voted in England for various offices in times past, and have themselves filled them. They have been sextons, constables, overseers, and such like officials, as well as Queens. Their right to vote for the office of sexton was before the Courts in the time of George II., and was affirmed. It was stated by one of the revising barristers who decided in favor of the women's claim, that the very question of their right to vote for members of Parliament was before the Courts, and affirmed in the reign of James I., and that in Queen Elizabeth's reign a Lady Pakington did vote for the return of two burgesses to Parliament, while in the reign of Charles I. a Mrs. Copley voted and returned a burgess in right of property which she held, and that the return coming before Parliament, no question was made as to her right.

The opponents of the claim, while criticising the cases cited in its favor, and citing several dicta of Lord Coke and other authorities against the right, also urged among other grounds, the fact that women had not voted during all these past years. As one of them, Mr. Best, stated it, "if an unbroken practice of two centuries and a general practice of five centuries were not enough to establish a point of common law, he did not know what was." Mr. Best wound up his decision with a remark which was perhaps meant by him to palliate a little the lack of gallantry of the decision, but by which all our lady reformers will agree that he only aggravated it. "It was not the fault of women," he said, "that they were a subordinate sex. They were subordinate by the law of nature, by the law of God, by the Constitution and by universal practice throughout the whole world for 6,000 years." It is certainly well for Mr. Best that he is not on this side of the water. We can fancy the chorus which would characterize him as antiquated, barbarian, or even brutal, if he were here.

The opponents of the women's claim appear to have the law on their side; and when the question is passed upon by the higher Courts, there is little doubt that their decision will be so strongly against these claims, that if the women of England ever gain the elective franchise it will be by the full and free consent of Englishmen, and not by a judicial construction of a legislative oversight.

MINOR TOPICS.

A panicky temper pervaded business circles in and around Wall-street yesterday. Money was excessively difficult to procure, even at usurious rates. The manipulations of the *bear* operators at the Stock Boards, together with the steady outflow of currency to the South and Southwest, for produce-moving purposes, combined to very seriously lessen the supply of capital available to local borrowers. At the Stock Boards and in the street there were extraordinarily extensive realizations on the railway and miscellaneous shares, as also on the public funds, carrying prices down materially. The pressure for money was the main, the controlling influence in operation against ruling values. The City bank exchanges reached 122¼ millions.

The revolutionists of Cuba, who are keeping the island in disturbance, might as well lay down their arms. The Liberal Spanish Government has determined to give them as free institutions as could be desired. The newly-appointed Captain-General (Dulce) brings out with him a decree providing for the election of Cuban deputies to the Spanish Legislature; for liberalizing the Administration; for the liberty of the Press, and probably, also, for freedom of education and religion. The Spanish Government, as we learned a short time ago, is also prepared to take measures for the gradual abolition of slavery, and has already initiated a practical movement for that purpose. With these great reforms the Liberals of Cuba ought to be satisfied, and we have no doubt they will be when they learn the news.

Gold ranged from 132¼ to 132⅞ yesterday, on a more active market. The latest quotation was 132⅞. These are the lowest figures of the year thus far. In January last the price went down to only 133¼ to 133⅜. Government has thus far disbursed through the local office about 10½ millions of the November coin interest on the public debt. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances yesterday were nearly 146 millions. The United States Sub-Treasury closed the day with a cash (coin and currency) reserve of 82¼ millions.

Having played out the comedy of the canvass to the end, the Democracy are now attending to a little domestic drama of their own. We hope the *World* will not be visited with the condign punishment threatened by angry rivals. It did make a curious flank movement upon Blair at the wrong moment; but in view of its having done so much disagreeable partisan work in the way of vulgar slander, it deserves to be pardoned. One mistake ought not to outweigh such an uniform record of party usefulness.

When Indiana so narrowly escaped going Democratic in October, the *World* started Gov. Seymour out on a speechifying tour, on the ground that

> "One blast from Seymour's bugle-horn
> Were worth a thousand men."

So it *was* worth a thousand men—to the Republicans. Indiana, which gave 1,000 majority then, gives 11,000 majority now; from which we figure that it must have received exactly ten blasts from the bugle-horn of Gov. Seymour at Indianapolis.

Twenty to twenty-five thousand are the figures put down for Grant and Colfax in Pennsylvania. The "Quaker vote" must have come out. We submit, in view of the great change effected by Gov. Seymour in the vote of this State between October and November, that he is fairly entitled to the Postmastership of Utica, to say the least. He was the most effective electioneerer (except Blair) whom the Republicans had in the field—and all on account of that "blasted" horn.

The City of New-York has returned to next Congress Fernando Wood, John Morrissey, James Brooks, S. S. Cox, H. C. Calkin and John Fox. The City of New-York is the great commercial, financial and intellectual centre of the Continent.

The general aspect of affairs in Europe is more pacific at this time than it has been any time in the last two years. The rupture between France and Prussia, so long and so constantly threatened, seems now to be indefinitely postponed. The peaceful revolution in Spain occupies public attention to the exclusion of other subjects. Italy is carrying on some sort of amicable negotiations with France in reference to the Roman question. Austria is very anxious to keep the peace with all her neighbors. The Russian Government is doing nothing of any moment in the way of raising difficulties. On the whole, we discover no apprehensions of war in any quarter.

The King of Prussia, in his speech before the Diet, on Wednesday, expressed his good will toward the Spanish movement, and hoped that Spain would succeed in independently reconstituting her affairs on a basis which would render the future welfare of her people secure. The Spanish revolutionists have met with good wishes on all hands—except from the extreme Papal party throughout Europe. In fact, the Government of Queen Isabella was everywhere felt to be the most disgraceful Government of modern times. It had not a single redeeming trait, and has gone down amid the scorn of mankind.

There should be something like a serious attempt made to secure the condign punishment of those who were guilty of the disgraceful frauds in the election of Tuesday. Men who perpetrate such outrages against law should not be let off with the reprehensions of the newspapers. Moreover, there should not merely be punishment for the individuals who were caught in the act of fraudulent voting, but for those who organized these frauds, and who now look forward to receiving the profit of them. Is there any prospect of anything being done?

Old Santa Anna has gone to San Domingo. Why would he not make a first-class President, or King, or Emperor for Hayti? They have been fighting there for the last year in the most heterogeneous manner, and have as little prospect of peace as ever. There were lately four Presidents in the field, and several more spoken of; but they are all utterly incompetent for the place. Santa Anna is just the man for them. He is an astute politician and a brave soldier. We have no doubt that he would unite both parts of the island under one Government, and secure peace for the whole people. On his own account, this would be the best thing for him to do. He has no hope of ever returning to power in Mexico, and all his intrigues in that country merely result in damage to his private fortune. Let him proclaim "God and Liberty" to the wretched people of Hayti, and we have no doubt he will soon be able to wear the purple.

Our elder sister, and we may say, our only republican sister of the old continent—Switzerland—is suffering from a terrible overflow of her streams and rivers which lately ravaged the Cantons of Valois, St. Gall, Uri, the Grisons and Tessin. A multitude of villages, with their meadows, vineyards, gardens and orchards, have been ruined and laid waste, roads and bridges have been broken and swept away, and thousands of people reduced to destitution. It is estimated that the losses amount to fifteen millions of dollars. Mr. Hitz, the Consul-General of Switzerland in Washington, has put forth a circular, appealing to the sons of the Alpine Republic in this country for aid, and also to all American citizens who can feel for the distresses of a kindred people. This appeal, we are sure, will not be made in vain. Donations may be made at all the Consulates in our cities, from which they will be forwarded to the Central Relief Association of Switzerland.

The argument of Capt. Maury, at an agricultural fair near Staunton, Va., is one with which every good citizen at the North will sympathize. He contends that the Southern States are capable of as much energy and enterprise as the Northern, and that, in the matter of resources, they are not inferior. He showed, among a number of other statistics, that sixty-nine per cent. of our exported produce, in 1867, belonged to the Southern States. This sort of rivalry—the rivalry of industrial progress and prosperity—is the only one that should ever exist between the different sections of the Union. Nature has given to the fertile South a thousand resources of wealth and advancement. The people there have hitherto been content with scraping the surface of two or three of them, so to speak, leaving the rest unproductive. They should now go to work in a more earnest way and on a larger plan of industry.

Mr. Seward, in his late Auburn speech, alluded to the first election of President as that which involved the success of the Republic. Had a less patriotic and more ambitious man than Washington been chosen, the United States might have become an Empire, as the Republic of France did when it committed the mistake of electing Louis Napoleon over Gen. Cavaignac. The same speaker characterized the reëlection of Mr. Lincoln in 1864 as the preservation of the Republic. There is but little doubt that had he been spared, the reconstruction of the country would have been completed under Mr. Lincoln's direction; his untimely death left us on the verge of anarchy. Had the disastrous contest between the immediate representatives of the people and the Executive been continued four years longer, by the election of Mr. Seymour, the consequences would undoubtedly have been most deplorable. The election of Gen. Grant has put an end to this conflict of authority and reaffirmed the decision of 1864, that the Republic must not die. Under him, reconstruction—political and social—will go forward rapidly and peacefully, and he will put the chosen form of government into successful operation for the second time, thus again proving himself "Washington's legitimate successor."

Such grand national works as the Pacific Railroad ought not to shut our eyes to the fact that we are behind the world in all great schools, whether of art or of science—except, perhaps, the one at West Point, for military science. England is not far ahead of us, but France is, and in Germany and Switzerland the expenditures of Governments upon scientific schools is something wonderful. In Zurich and Bonn, in Heidelberg, and Berlin, and Leipzig, the chemical students are supplied with superb buildings and completest of apparatus. The estimates for the new Berlin laboratory, with its seventy-four rooms, are nearly $250,000 gold. Other State schools and laboratories in Germany and Switzerland are of proportionate cost, and the effect on the national education is seen in the unnumbered German chemists who, in every land, prosecute the researches of science and contribute to its advancement. If America had but one such school she could find work for all her children at home, and the country and the world would be the richer and the wiser for it.

"Prevention is better than cure." This is the principle of two excellent social innovations which our readers found reported in the Times the other day. One is the recommendation of Doctress Blackwell, of the Woman's Medical College, that the laws of health should make part of the course of study in all medical schools, as in the above College, where a Professor of Hygiene is established. The knowledge communicated in this way would enable mothers to be the best physicians of their children, and prevent much sickness and sorrow. Another good innovation is that new free reading-room, with newspapers, magazines and books, provided for the working people, in Hicks-street, Brooklyn, where they have a comfortable apartment to sit and read in, and also, if they please, play checkers, backgammon, &c. This is an excellent movement in the right direction—too long delayed—one that begins with the people, and tends at once to keep them from worse places of recreation. The beginning is small; but it will lead to large and general results; and in time free libraries and reading-rooms will be as much in vogue and as numerous as churches, and the criminal courts and the whisky-saloons will have much less business on hand than they have at present.

The *Senatus Consultum*, which is the technical name of the amendment to the Press law of France adopted two years ago, has been explained by the leading Imperial organ as intended to prevent the liberty of the Press degenerating into license. If any of our learned legislators can frame and secure the passage of an effective law of the same character, he will deserve and receive the thanks of every decent editor in the country, particularly if it prohibits the little and contemptible personal items, not to say personalities, in which some papers indulge to a disgusting extent.

At the late Social Science Congress at Birmingham the fact that "the American commercial navy has not, to this day, recovered from the damage done by a few contemptible Confederate cruisers," was quoted as an argument against the old rules that "the neutral flag covers the cargo of the enemy" and the "right of blockade." After having furnished the "contemptible Confederate cruiser," *Alabama*, and others not necessary to mention, to test this principle at American expense, the English are anxious to change the law which would be so damaging to them in the event of war. While British commercial supremacy at sea is undisputed, John Bull begins to understand that his war-ships are many but weak, and seeks protection for his commerce and its navy by a new rule declaring that in case of war all trade shall be free. Before England asks us to adopt such an international law won't she be so good as to pay us the cost of the experiments which so fully demonstrated its expediency?

The Late Judge Betts.

The passing away from life of a man who has for so many years filled so prominent a position before the public as was filled by the late Judge Betts is an event which should not be unnoticed. For forty years he sat upon the bench of the United States District Court in this City, a judicial life which, under our present system, is almost an impossibility for the Judiciary of our State. During this long life he had encountered a varied experience. He had seen this City increase nearly ten times in size, carrying with it a proportionate increase of legal and judicial business. Before him had been brought the questions which the commerce of the world pouring into our harbor presented for the decision of our Admiralty Court. And it is certainly not too much to say that his disposition of them was marked by an acuteness of judgment, an extent of research, a clearness of discernment and a force of reasoning such as mark the decisions of few Judges anywhere. There have been but four volumes of reports of his decisions published. If all his decisions had been fully reported they would form an immense and most valuable body of law, not only upon Admiralty questions, but also upon many other and important branches of jurisprudence. This paper has, since its foundation, paid especial attention to giving its readers full reports of those decisions as they were made from day to day, and for seventeen years they added an important element to the value of the Times. It will be a great advantage to the legal profession if those fugitive reports can, at some future time, be put into a more permanent shape. Until they are thus collected and given to the world together, few will have any adequate idea of the industry and care which were given by Judge Betts to his judicial labors.

The name of Judge Betts will go down to posterity as eminent, probably in closer connection with his decisions in the prize cases which came before him during the late rebellion, than with his judgments on any other branch of the law. Those decisions showed a power in the adaptation of the principles of the prize law to the somewhat anomalous circumstances of the rebellion and the changes in civilization and commerce, which will always make them of mark in jurisprudence. Involving, as they did, the rights and duties of neutral nations, and interfering, as they did, with the cupidity of unprincipled men, they were made the subject of frequent and sharp attack by foreign writers. It was our privilege to sustain them in the columns of this paper, and it is a pleasure to remember that they were sustained to a very great extent by the Supreme Court of the United States. We believe that the principles on which those, that were most severely criticised, rested, will yet be admitted by all maritime nations to be founded in justice to both neutrals and belligerents; and for his clearness in enunciating them and his firmness in adhering to them, Judge Betts deserved well of the country.

Since his resignation of his seat in May, 1867, Judge Betts has lived in New-Haven, where he died. He had lived more than the three-score years and ten which are allotted to man, and he has left behind him a memory of a long life of industry, of the faithful performance of duty, of regard for the honor and dignity of the judicial position, and of love of country and of that justice which subserves the best interests of every country, which will not soon pass away.

The New-York Athletic Club.

This Club was organized a few months ago by a number of gentlemen who are fully aware of the benefits to be obtained by healthy and strengthening pastimes. During the past few years a forward move has been made by young America in athletic sports. Base ball, cricket, skating, yachting, rowing &c., have all been well patronized, but there is nevertheless great room for improvement.

The benefits arising from out-door exercises to young men engaged in sedentary occupations are well known, and such persons should take pains to make this Club a success. In due course of time the New-York Athletic Club will fill the same position in this country as the London Athletic Club does in England.

We have plenty of the substance here to compete with any country, but the substance requires practice and training to become perfect. The New-York Athletic Club intend, next year, to procure grounds of their own, on which a running track and gymnasium will be constructed.

In order to obtain the necessary funds to assist them in this undertaking, they will hold the first semi-annual games at the Empire City Skating Rink, the largest place of amusement in America, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 11. Over one hundred entries have already been made for the games, and a very lively competition will ensue between the members of the New-York Caledonian Club, and the Athletic Club competitors are also coming from Toronto, Montreal, Troy, Paterson, and other cities.

Pike's Opera House.

The *matinée* at Pike's Opera House to-morrow will commence at 1 o'clock, instead of at 2, as accidentally announced in some of the advertisements.

A Whirlwind and Waterspout in Wyoming.

From the Cheyenne Leader, Sept. 26.

On last Saturday, 19th, as a party, traveling from Sweetwater to Green River, were encamped for noon on Big Sandy, a hail-storm, accompanied by severe winds, which resulted in a whirlwind, was observed. The storm arose in the Northwest, and its first premonition was a furious wind. In a few minutes a whirlwind was seen approaching, when the party abandoned their wagons and took to the hills for security. In a moment after the force of the storm struck, and hailstones in size from a partridge's to a hen's egg commenced falling in endless quantities. The whirlwind as it swept across the river, Big Sandy, left the bed of the stream dry for a distance of three or four hundred yards up and down the bed of the river. The waterspout which had thus been formed then spread as it ascended until the whole heavens were darkened by the expanding spray, which seemed at length to lose itself among the clouds. The spectacle is described as one of most terrible grandeur. Men, women and children fled to the adjacent hills for protection, while the horses and mules flew, as it were, hither and thither in a bewildering manner until the force of this outburst of nature's anger had passed. One hailstone of average size measured five inches in circumference. This storm was the most wonderful as well as the most terrifying which any of the party, all old travelers in the mountains, had ever seen.

Death of a Journalist.

We have to record the sudden illness and consequent death last evening of Mr. Edmund Remak, a distinguished German journalist, editorially connected with the *Abend-Zeitung* of this City. As a very clever *feuilletonist* he was a highly appreciated contributor to several prominent papers of this country and Europe.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Press on the American Election.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Dispatches from the New-York Associated Press Office, giving unusually full details of the result of the general election in the United States, were received here in a few hours after the polls were closed.

The morning papers comment variously on the election of Gen. Grant.

The *Telegraph*, a Liberal journal, after noting the lofty character and position of Gen. Grant, says that the defeat of the Democracy was richly deserved. They should have accepted the results of the war by nominating Judge Chase, and not Horatio Seymour, a peace man, whose election would have been a recantation of all done in the war.

The *Daily News* thinks the American people are evidently weary of their last two years' experience, and demand a strong Government.

The *Morning Standard* charges the Republican Party with the suppression of the freedom of voting in several States, the enfranchisement of hundreds of thousands of ignorant blacks, the disfranchisement of nearly all the Southern people. "This state of things," the *Standard* continues, "coupled with the fact that the Radicals held possession of the State Governments, and had control of the polling booths, with their notorious readiness to abuse this power, made the Democrats fight at a terrible disadvantage. But had the Democratic Party nominated Chase or McClellan, instead of two second-rate politicians, it might have succeeded in the election."

The *Times* holds that though the Democrats are beaten, and the representation in Congress is largely against them, they are yet a powerful party, and must greatly influence the policy of the Government. The success of Gen. Grant no one is disposed to regret. He has fairly won his high rank by hard work—real devotion to his country, and services which will live long in its remembrance. He is no politician, and will take his office with greater freedom than if, the hero of a hundred battles, he had uttered all the shibboleths of party.

More Promises by Minister Johnson.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5.

In the course of his speech at the Sheriff's Banquet, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Johnson said: "Whatever difficulties have occurred between England and the United States, I have supreme pleasure in saying they are about to be removed. Little remains to be done, and before the end of the year everything will be successfully adjusted." Referring to the financial position of the United States, he said: "We have contracted an enormous debt. But I tell you, with all the sincerity with which a man can speak, every dollar will be paid in what the world recognizes as money."

Return of the Queen from Scotland.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5—Evening.

The Queen has returned from Scotland, and is now at Windsor Castle.

Rough Weather in the Channel.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5—Evening.

Boisterous weather in the Channel has caused a partial suspension of travel. The steamers plying across the Channel are detained on either side by the storm.

John Bright in Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 5.

John Bright to-day visited the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, and was elected an honorary member. He made a speech, in which he discussed the topics of taxation and expenditure.

SPAIN.

Napoleon for Don Carlos as King—A Spanish Grandee for King Proposed.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The *Gaulois* says the Carlists are circulating the report that the Emperor Napoleon will throw his influence in favor of Don Carlos, should he be presented as a candidate for the throne of Spain. A dispatch to the same journal reports that the selection of a Spanish grandee for King is mooted in Madrid.

FRANCE.

Comments of the Paris Press on the Election of Gen. Grant.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 5.

All the journals here have editorials on the result of the Presidential election in the United States.

The *Patrie* says Gen. Grant is the man of the nation—not of a party. He saved the Union and will restore it to its former standing among the great Powers. Americans are everywhere enthusiastic over the result, and Europe applauds the decision of the Republic. This election establishes order and peace, the highest aim of the United States.

The *Etendard* regards the election as a continuation of the victory over the South. The mission of Gen. Grant is a difficult one. He will find it necessary to oppose Congress. The affairs of the country require a strong and able hand to repair the broken links of liberty. Both continents have reason to be pleased with the result. Gen. Grant is a worthy successor of Washington.

The *Journal des Débats* and other Liberal journals are satisfied with the result, and call Grant the true successor of President Adams.

The *Presse* declares that the success of the Republican Party is the triumph of centralization, and thinks it singular that a soldier should be elected chief of a great Power while the nations of Europe seek peace.

PRUSSIA.

Re-election of Herr Forckenbeck.

BERLIN, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Herr Forckenbeck has been reëlected President of the Chamber of Deputies. Dr. Jacoby, the eminent Liberal statesman, announces his withdrawal from the ranks of the Progressive Party.

CUBA.

The Recent Engagements Between the Troops and Insurrectionists.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The official accounts of the recent encounters by the troops with the revolutionists, are favorable to the Government. Several engagements have been reported officially, in all of which the troops were successful. The revolutionists are arriving at the military headquarters and submitting to the Government. Col. Quiros reports that the engagement with the insurrectionists near the town of Baire, lasted an hour and three-quarters, during which time the revolutionists defended themselves obstinately, attacking the troops with *machetes*.

The City of Havana is full of rumors, which generally prove to be inventions.

Mr. Colfax at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Thursday, Nov. 5.

The Vice-President elect, Mr. Colfax, arrived here to-night. He is the guest of Hon. J. K. Moorhead. He had a reception at the residence of his host to-night, and made a short speech, eloquently congratulating the Republicans on their victory.

The Excitement in Savannah, Ga.—More Absurd Rumors.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 5.

The negroes disbanded last night, but are again assembling at Telfair's plantation, and are said to be armed with United States muskets. The excitement in the city continues. The citizens are on the alert for any alarm. Hopes are entertained that no collision will occur. Every precaution has been taken by the civil and military authorities to prevent it. Young Law, who was killed by the negroes on the night of the election, was buried to-day. The attendance at his funeral was very large. Another of the policemen who were shot in the riot died this evening.

GEN. BUTLER.

Speech in Lowell—What Congress Will Do—Impeachment.

LOWELL, Mass., Thursday, Nov. 5.

Gen. Butler was greeted last evening by about 3,000 of his fellow-citizens, to whom he made a brief speech. He had triumphed, he said, under the motto of equality to all men and rights under the law, by using freedom's great weapon, the ballot. He hailed our glorious triumph of republican principles throughout the land, and believed that it would bring peace and prosperity; we shall not long have murder after murder and riot after riot. Look at New-Orleans, he said, from which we have reported 25,000 for Seymour and 276 for Grant. There was a time, as he remembered, when the people of that city behaved better, [applause,] and he felt confident that such a time would come once more. Several Southern States have voted for Seymour, or are in doubt, he continued, because men's lives were threatened if they attempted to vote. When Congress meets, as it will in a short time, it will be our purpose to find a remedy for this state of things, and if Andrew Johnson does not second our efforts, though it may be late in the day, we will try to provide for him. [Applause.] If the Republican Party is true to the great Democratic principles of Jefferson and others, it will hold the Government for a generation to come. We must be true to the doctrines of equality, and trust in the virtue and integrity of the great mass of the people, rather than to any member selected from among them. Let us pledge ourselves, he concluded, as a party in power with a renewed lease that we will aid in carrying out the principles under which we have triumphed.

The Express Robbery Extradition Case at Toronto.

TORONTO, Thursday, Nov. 5.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted to-day in the express robbery extradition case. The prisoners, Morton and Thompson, will be brought here Saturday, and the case argued in the Chambers next week.

A dispatch from Halifax says the people of that city have subscribed $2,000 toward the Red River relief fund, and that the United States Government has granted $1,000 toward the same object.

Sailing of the Japan from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The steamship *Japan* sailed for Hong Kong *via* Yokohama to-day, with $781,000 in treasure and forty-one cabin passengers. The flag of the Society of California Pioneers is flying at half-mast to-day, out of respect to the memory of the late R. F. Perkins, Ex-Postmaster of San Francisco.

Decision in the Nashville City Injunction Case.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Nov. 5.

Chancelor Shackelford to-day rendered his decision in the injunction case. It enjoins Mayor Alden, four Aldermen and three Councilmen from holding their offices or receiving pay. Mayor Alden having been in office last year, holds over until the case is finally decided by the Supreme Court, to which the appeal has been taken.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 5.—There was a large fire in Portsmouth this evening, which destroyed the entire stock of W. E. Carhart & Co., commission merchants, and a frame dwelling adjoining. The loss was about $5,000.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 5.—The case of Rev. Chas. Eagan, the Catholic priest who was indicted for libel of Col. D. H. Buell, Commander of the United States Kennebec Arsenal, was settled in Court to-day in a manner highly creditable to both parties. Mr. Eagan stated that he wrote the letter upon information which he believed at the time to be correct, but was now satisfied that he had been misinformed.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5.—Bellevue Hospital was destroyed by fire to-day.

WASHINGTON.

Democratic Views of the Prospect—Voting in Virginia—The Freedmen's Bureau Report—Working of the Eight-Hour Law.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The Democrats over this way continue hammering away at the notion that Gen. Grant will turn out to be a good Democrat after he gets in office, showing that they believe him made of such stuff as President Johnson. The Conservative paper of Baltimore argues to this effect in half a column of twaddle this morning and evening; and the Democratic paper of this city, the *Express*, uses the following language:

"We confess that we view the prospect with no displeasure, for it foreshadows what many, who voted against Gen. Grant, believed at the time to be the real views of that great chieftain, viz.: that, conservative as he has always shown himself, he would see to it that the Executive Department of the Government should be administered in the interests of conservatism, to the end that we might realize peace; that by so doing he would be antagonized by the Radical element of the party that supported him; and that in so doing, ultimately he would be found leaning for support upon the grand old Democratic organization."

VOTING IN VIRGINIA.

It appears that in some sections of Virginia the whites really went through the farce of voting on Tuesday for Presidential electors. They had a full ticket of ten names, and ballots were cast at Alexandria, Lynchburg, and probably some other points. How many were polled, and by whom they were received and counted, is not yet ascertained.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. REYNOLDS.

The order of the President relieving Gen. Reynolds from command in Texas did not take anybody by surprise, and enough is known of Reynolds' views to warrant the assertion that he will be greatly obliged to the Executive for discharging him from duties he has long found annoying and irksome. Gen. Canby, who takes his place, is in sympathy with the Congressional policy, and will doubtless do all that one man can to bring quiet and security into the turbulent State to which he is assigned by no desire of his own.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

Moses Smith, a colored man, died here last night, at the age of 120. He was formerly a slave in Virginia, and retained a distinct recollection of the stirring events of the Revolution. He was a servant of an officer in the Legion of Light Horse Harry, and remembered many incidents, which, despite his age, he related graphically, of the campaign of this cavalier in the Carolinas. His wife is still living, at the age of 115 years.

GEN. HOWARD'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Freedmen's Bureau, just made by Gen. Howard, shows an expenditure, during the year, of $3,977,000. He sees no necessity for continuing the Bureau beyond New Year's Day, at which time it expires by Congressional limitation, and his recommendations for the future look only to continuing Freedmen's Hospitals at Washington, Richmond, Vicksburg and New-Orleans, the estimate for all of which amounts to only $90,000. The educational work and that of aiding freedmen to collect their claims, it is already provided by law, shall continue till further action is had by Congress. But the Bureau will have surplus funds enough to go on in this work without further appropriations. The school expenditures, during the past year, were $2,000,000, of which the freedmen paid $360,000; Northern benevolent societies, $700,000, the Bureau, $94,000.

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

The superintendent of one of the most important government works in New-England, writes here in regard to the working of the Eight Hour law. He says that in so far as it was designed to secure better intellectual culture of the mechanics by giving them opportunity for study, it is a humbug. Some of his men work outside at over-hours, and thus make from $2 to $3 per day beside what Government pays them. Only two or three do anything more than before in the way of study and reading, while the majority spend their extra time in useless loafing, invariably acquiring habits that make them less steady and reliable as workmen.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 5.

THE STATE OF THE TREASURY.

By the fourth section of an act of June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to receive temporary deposits or loans to the United States to the extent of $150,000,000, for not less than thirty days, at six per cent. interest, and to meet sudden calls, he was authorized to keep a reserve of $50,000,000 of legal-tender notes. These deposits and loans having been paid, the Secretary has no reserve which he can use for any purpose whatever, excepting the small remaining sum of less than a third of a million. This latter fact is stated because a contrary opinion has heretofore prevailed.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement for October will be issued to-morrow. It will show a reduction of nearly $6,000,000 from the exhibit for September.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury for appointment, Charles Hedges, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Northern District of Ohio, and John M. Commons for Indiana.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Supervising Architect Mullet, of the Treasury, to-day notified the contractors of the new sea wall of the Revenue Basin at New-York to commence work. Plans have been prepared at the same architect's office for the new branch mint at San Francisco, and orders have been given to the Superintendent to commence quarrying stone at Angel Island. The style of the building will be Roman Doric, 220 feet long, 164 feet wide and three stories high. The plans will be sent out in a few days.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President of the United States has accepted the twenty-mile section of the Central Pacific Railroad and telegraph line, just completed, commencing at the termination of the 350th mile and ending with the 370th mile east of the initial point at Sacramento City, California.

THE RECEPTION OF GEN. GRANT.

Delegates from the various Republican Associations met this evening at the Republican Headquarters, to take measures for the reception of Gen. Grant on his return to Washington.

GEN. REYNOLDS.

Gen. Reynolds, on being relieved by Gen. Canby of command of the Military District and Department of Texas, will resume command of his regiment, the Twenty-sixth Infantry, now stationed at Austin, his headquarters.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

There is good authority for stating there is no truth in the report that Secretary McCulloch has received an intimation that his resignation would be acceptable to the President, nor has he any intention of resigning under this Administration.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The following Board to Retire Disabled Officers has been ordered to convene at St. Louis on the 16th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable:

Brevet Brig.-Gens. L. P. Graham, Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry; L. V. P. Reese, Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry; Henry W. Wessels, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighteenth Infantry; C. McDougall, Assistant Medical Surgeon, and Brevet Col. E. H. Abodie, Surgeon.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary McCulloch to-day made the following appointments of Internal Revenue officers:

Storekeepers—Thomas Fair, Howard Allen, Joseph S. Fletcher and Joseph R. Matthews, for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania; Clay H. Deckert, W. H. Schaeffer, John E. Keider and Clifton Lowe, Third District of Ohio; F. W. Ames, First District Louisiana; Patrick Dunlea, Fifth District Illinois; John Tiermevers, J. H. Hogan, C. A. Corbet, Hugh Watson, Thomas Wilkenson, John S. Mathews and John W. Young, First Missouri; Dennis Holland, First Pennsylvania; J. P. Ward, First Louisiana; Harvey George, Fifth Missouri; Walter Capehart, Sixth Virginia; Jesse S. Mapes, Eleventh New-York; W. H. Kniffen, Eighth New-York.

Gaugers—Gideon Cornell, Arizona; F. R. Strange, Fourth Maine; George Gold, First New-Mexico; Peleg Fiske, Second Maryland; James Steele, Third Ohio.

Tobacco Inspector—F. R. Miller, Nineteenth Pennsylvania.

A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

Lecture by Miss Anna Dickinson in Aid of the Workingwomen's Association.

The hall of the Cooper Institute was filled to repletion last night on the occasion of a lecture by Miss Anna Dickinson for the benefit of the Workingwomen's Association. The proceeds are to be devoted to raising a fund, by means of which coöperative industrial societies of various kinds may be instituted by women. The subject chosen by Miss Dickinson was "A Struggle for Life."

Mrs. Davis, having announced the opening of the meeting, introduced to the audience Miss Johnson, who sang with feeling and effect the song, "Father's a Drunkard and Mother is dead." At the end of each verse, and more especially the following, she was rapturously applauded:

"Oft in the gloomy night sadly I roam;
  I have no mother dear—no happy home;
Nobody cares for me, no one to cry
  Even if poor little Bessy should die.
Barefoot and poor, I have wandered to-day,
  Asking for work, but I'm too small, they say.
On the damp ground I must lay down my head—
  Father's a drunkard and mother is dead."

Mrs. Davis again came forward and said that in order to give the public an idea of what the workingwomen proposed to do, she would read to them the "platform" or declaration of their principles, which was recently adopted by them:

PLATFORM OF THE WORKINGWOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The workingwomen of to-day, like those of the past, belong to the large class of manufacturing and distributing producers, and as such are entitled to recognition and adequate remuneration in the great army of the world's workers. But by lack of a just estimate of woman's work, no definite prices have ever been fixed in the departments of woman's special industries, and this has given rise to various abuses. One of these is the oppression of workingwomen by unjust and avaricious employers. This has been a fruitful source of poverty, misery and death. On the other hand, exorbitant demands are liable to be made, irrespective of skill, by workers in certain branches of artistic and domestic industry. Isolation of workingwomen tends to perpetuate these evils, and to prolong their precarious, shifting and unjust mode of life. Hence the necessity of association, in order that we may attain enlightened views, devise plans for coöperation, and establish our position on an equitable basis.

We have no sympathy with the mistaken notions, unhappily so prevalent, with regard to the degrading tendency of labor. Honored be the individual who refuses to eat the bread of dependence, but seeks to render an equivalent by willing toil for the blessing of subsistence. So far from regarding honest labor as a disgrace and scourge, we deem it the surest guarantee of true nobility and worth, and look upon idleness, though clothed in "purple and fine linen," as entitled to rebuke and scorn. The veriest drudgery can be ennobled by the willing performance of a noble spirit; and we believe that in the good time coming the honored "queens of society" will be they who do most to make the world's desert "rejoice and blossom as the rose." We welcome all workingwomen to our Association, proud of the name which distinguishes them from the multitude of idlers and dependents.

As woman's superficial means of discipline, and desultory methods of employment, have hitherto sent out into the world of work many incompetent and inefficient persons, and as we believe the adage that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," we therefore deem it necessary that special attention be hereafter given by workingwomen to perfecting themselves in the branches of business which they have severally adopted. Without thoroughness and perfect mastery of our vocation, we shall not only fail of doing justice to our employers, but shall be unable to take the positions and secure the salaries which real skill and excellence are sure to command. Therefore, as members of this Union, we deem that a most effective incipient method of coöperation would be to assist each other in gaining that perfection of skill which secures self-approval, commands respect, and guarantees success.

Owing to the exhausting toil of workingwomen, their want of leisure, and their countless hindrances, they have but little opportunity for social life and that fine interchange of sentiment and cordiality which elevates the character, and without which the soul pines in solitude, and a feeling of friendlessness chills and burdens the heart. As it was "good and pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity," so it is equally good for sisters who are engaged in a common cause to meet in friendly conference. It gives hope to the worn spirit, opens anew the avenues of friendship, and reinspires the flagging energies to action. Therefore we deem it advisable to meet as a body at least once each month for mutual interchange, encouragement and improvement.

As progress takes place by slow degrees, and "the old abuse" does not meet its doom on the instant, it would be as unwise as futile for us, in an associative capacity, to attempt to right at once all the wrongs to which workingwomen are subject. But "in union there is strength," and "agitation of thought is the beginning of wisdom." Therefore we urge that this be made a Central Workingwomen's Union, and that at our monthly meetings, we not only strike hands in friendship, but solicit from competent persons hints, maxims, addresses, heroic songs, whatever will awaken and direct our thought, and give us wisdom for future action and attainment. Furthermore, we recommend the formation of a fund for the benefit of members in sickness and misfortune, and for carrying out such plans as may from time to time offer for bettering the condition of workingwomen.

Miss Susan B. Anthony stated that Miss Anna Dickinson had but a short time since arrived from Philadelphia, and was not altogether prepared. The audience were called upon to assist the members of the Workingwomen's Association. They had already seen what an amount of good the Association had already accomplished. Miss Dickinson had volunteered to speak on this occasion; Mr. Cooper had given the free use of his hall; Mr. Steinway lent the piano-forte; Mr. Pond presented the music; the tickets were also gratuitously supplied, and Miss Dickinson had given her services, so they perceived all had been the doings of the Woman's Rights. [Laughter.] "Excuse me, audience," said she. [Laughter.] "I beg your pardon." [Renewed laughter.] "No one would believe it that the cloven foot of Woman's Rights was stamped upon the undertaking, if I had not stated so." [Applause.] In conclusion, she introduced the lecturer, who was received with enthusiastic applause.

MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE.

In the early days of the Revolution, began the lecturer, Dr. Muhlenberg, the founder of the Lutheran Church in America, came one Sabbath morning into his pulpit and preached Christ crucified. Descending into his anteroom he displayed to their astonished eyes himself in full military costume. "My friends," said he, there is a time for preaching and a time for fighting, and my time for fighting has come." There had been a great deal said of this question of woman's rights—a great deal of speaking, writing and discussing—and some of the talk was very silly. They wondered why such men as Stanton, Phillips, Beecher, handled the subject, and probably would consider themselves no puny striplings to contend against, or measure swords with Burke or Pitt or Fox. If asked why they were so much interested in the subject their reply would be, "because I am interested." For a similar reason was she interested and desired to speak in the words of her text, paradoxical though it might be, "Stop preaching and commence fighting." It had been a maxim of the great Napoleon to forward everything by the aid of the people. The people had done little for themselves. To them she would say, there was no argument more powerful than that of success—none so effective as their own efforts triumphantly achieved. The world belongs to those who take it, not to those who beg and pray and entreat for it. This was a law of humanity, applicable alike to women and men; unless, indeed, it were to be conceded that women are not human beings, and she had found none who had the temerity to make such an assertion except the Hartford Assurance Company. [Laughter.] This Company provides against the deaths of men but not of women. Was it true that woman could be injured and not killed? Could they suffer the dissolution of mortality and not its pains? Could they be wounded and not destroyed? Or was it that woman must not be compensated for her own injuries, as some one else is to be compensated for her loss? Or perhaps it might be that when man is injured he has no one to care, to help, to succor or protect him. The world, as she said before, belonged to those who took it, but chorus added, it was not desirable for woman to take or possess any part of it. She shall taste of its oil and wine, but must not cultivate the plants. She is to sit enshrined in some man's heart and partake of the good things there offered. That was all very good, if the heart be good and the offerings abundant; but in looking into these hearts of men one was often disagreeably surprised at their barrenness. [Laughter.] As for the gifts, it reminded one of searching for pounds in a pocket where nothing could be found but a few shillings. Yet having granted all the good that could be claimed for the abundant offerings in the hearts of mankind—their undivided love, protection and the like, it did not follow that her position was better when freed from turmoil and work and from the responsibility of the need of action. [Applause.] It was not good for one person to do the thinking of another—of one conscience to carry the responsibilities of another conscience, of one life to attend to the work of another life. She would rather eat crusts and don the calico garment than blaze in jewels for which she had given no equivalent. She would prefer carrying the stings of conscience and the pangs of remorse than follow out an aimless existence, for it was true there can be no pleasure which does not come mingled through pain, and since it was certain that everything which destroyed the fulfillment of purpose destroyed the better part of life, working was easier than standing still. The highest aim and most ennobling thought of mankind was "onward and upward." In the Malay language the same word signified women and flowers. The duty of both was to be sweet and dutiful. They were never to toil or to spin. After a while some man was to come and pluck one of these fair flowers and place it in his button-hole. All very well if it were an orange blossom, a pansey, a violet or a buttercup; but if it were a sunflower, or an onion blossom, what then? After it was worn a while the fragrance soon evaporated, the beauty faded, and if the wearer really loved it he would conceal it from observers, or perchance in disgust, on some particular event, tear it from his breast and cast it away in disgust. If she was a man she would rather have the rosebud in her garden than possess a park full of it wasting and withering away, especially when one considers that things carried about one's person in time become cumbersome, had they only the lightness of a straw. "Consider," say these men, "whether you will forego this, our adoration, by stepping into the arena as our competitors." The other night she sat, in strong-minded solitude, watching a very strong-minded man speaking to a very silly girl. What a long array of sugar-plumbs he gave her to eat, and how she did eat them. [Laughter.] He vowed he loved her, vowing over her bouquet, "Your sweetest empire is to please." This was what he said with his mouth. His eyes said another thing. It was this: "Dear, what beautiful eyes you have, what a fair neck and fine arms, and—oh, my dear, what a fool you are." [Laughter.] She (the lecturer) thought that any sensible woman would prefer quarreling with him than having him breathe such nonsense as this at her shrine. It was an excellent idea to have a privileged class in a Republic, but it was impossible to find any sound, healthy beings in a community who are constantly consuming and never producing. A celebrated physician stated it would be better for the bodily health of woman if their parents would teach them to work. As an instance, she said that if any hard-working man were deprived of work of any description he would fall heir to a multitude of desires or be the father of foolish, idle fantasies. How she had watched women whose sole duty was to please and to be pleased. She watched similar women whose days of pleasure had passed, having no resources within and no excitement without. She was like the lady described by a gifted author, who was more like trying to live than dying. Her death was similar to the French wit who, when death was approaching, said: "The farce is over, pull down the curtain." It was impossible to have a privileged class in society without their working. One class of women lived by idleness and was ennobled by it. It was the badge of distinction. A woman of such a class marries a husband with $1,000 a year. She would rather sit at ease than legitimately add another $1,000. She quarrels with her cook, haggles over one shilling with some consumptive sewing girl, and grows prematurely old through a series of vexations. If she was not one of the roses of society, she lived near them and had the odor of gentility. [Renewed laughter.] Women of such a class marry constantly without love—God forbid she (Miss Dickinson) would say all did—and without honor and against all sentiments of feeling. It was often remarked, "She has made a good match." It does not mean a *good* husband, but a *wealthy* one. They marry because their marriage will, it is presumed, compensate for their ignorance of a profession or an honorable career. What was the result? The New-York Times said Miss Dickinson was not to meddle with love, as she knew nothing of it. She would make no personal confession; but she would say she could scarcely love the man who wrote that article, as it showed a very small soul. Any man, even though he were the Editor of the Times, who tramples on the rights of a woman should not possess the least devotion of her heart. What was the result, again she asked, of this barter and sale? It filled palaces of iniquity, and sent out specimens of purple and sin to walk the streets. These girls, trained to believe that work was dishonorable, had every element of self-respect destroyed in their souls. They were helpless when help was needed them. The husband did not come, but the lover did, and what was the result? She steeped her soul in the blackness of darkness that she might keep her hands clean. It reacted on man also. The last census of the City of New-York showed there were many thousand more clerks than there were masons. Masons receive $4 a day and clerks $2, while physicians and lawyers receive, in many instances, what can purchase only the cameleon's dish—air. It was said the work of the mason was harder than that of the clerk. What of "brains *versus* muscle?" The mason worked but eight hours a day, while the clerk worked longer; and it was well known that professional men sit in their offices from eight to twenty hours out of the twenty-four. The reason of this she assigned to be because there is such a hatred to manual labor. Women govern society, and are taught to honor people as they recede from manual toil. The consequence was that we find in high society clean hands but no skilled workman, even with the brain of an inventor. Another says: "My daughter work! she shall never work; she shall marry some day. Bring my boy up to a trade! Never. He shall be a gentleman." As though a gentleman in America should mean otherwise than a clear head, an honest heart, good conduct, and an unblemished life. [Applause.] The sword cuts the possessor and the victim alike. Make labor honorable for women and it must be honorable for men. There are multitudes of girls who toil to support some father, mother, sister or brother. There are widows with children clinging to their knees. There are also wives who have husbands to support, [laughter,] and there are abundance of young girls who have to support themselves or else drop into dishonor or the grave. "Silence, ye strong-minded brawlers," say some men, "is not a life of pleasure and ease better for woman than toil and hardship?" It reminded Miss Dickinson of the Princess who, on being told that her people starved, asked in amazement, "Why don't they eat bread?" Let the men who thus love to protect women, and the women who love the men who protect them, feel that though they may debar woman from the honors and profits of a profession, they cannot save her from its sufferings and toils. It was too well known to bear repetition that the male teachers and clerks are paid twice as much as the female for doing the same work equally well if not better. The twin horns of the dilemma grow from the same body. A man might for the delectation of his children stand on his head, but it did not follow he would perform such an undertaking for a price to cater for the amusement of others. Girls were taught to appear weak, and the weaker they were the more likely they imagined the men would support them. They are to sit inside their own door until an arm comes for her to lean upon. Suppose the arm never came. [Laughter.] Or suppose the arms when they did come resembled those fragile canes gentlemen so delight in carrying, and that when she leans on it, it breaks. If she be poor and solitary—Hugo remarked, "He who is solitary is not alone"—she is obliged to do some labor—work without preparation, and consequently without skill—work without taste and therefore without ambition. She (Miss Dickinson) wished she could put in clear words the tales of myriads of women in the City of New-York. There were women who might have been ministers, lawyers, designers and a hundred other professions, had they received a proper training. As it was they constituted the vast sisterhood of the needle—a sisterhood which has its life drank away with its invincible point. There were girls working eight, ten and twelve hours daily, earning from three to five dollars a week, and who lived God only knew how. A gentleman would think very little of spending four dollars for a dinner, and perhaps not a good dinner at that. She had found eight and ten girls in one room with but one window, almost without water. Women came to her day after day and said, "We have plenty to do, but we cannot exist on the wages we receive." She had no words of comfort for them. They had no time nor means to support themselves while learning a useful trade.

The lecturer then ridiculed the idea of such girls seeking service, as they were unfitted for it. She referred to the high salaries paid male Government officials at Washington, and the low salaries paid ladies in the same departments. He wished the men clerks would steer toward the West, and leave their positions for the unemployed and educated females. After interspersing this part of the lecture with choice anecdotes she referred to the hospital physicians and showed that theirs was woman's sphere of usefulness, and stated that were women allowed to adorn it nine-tenths of the profits would find their way into the pockets of the female physicians. It was not deemed proper to have a woman a lawyer, but quite satisfactory to have her browbeaten in the witness-box. With regard to the alleged scandal at Washington, she maintained that were it not for the men there would be no necessity for the grievance, and therefore the men should be adjudged the guilty parties, adding, "Oh, magnanimity, oh, benevolence, thy name is man." There was no danger of women taking the places of men if they could not compete with them. She censured Sophia Smith for leaving $30,000 for the benefit of a college when more philanthropic measures should have attracted her liberality. In conclusion, she wished the rich could understand the dire distress that exists amid the female working classes, and urged their claims on the public. After narrating several cases of destitution and hardship suffered by girls in this and other cities, she terminated a discourse of two hours' duration, amid deafening applause.

The Chinese in California—Action of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

From the San Francisco Times, Oct. 12.

The California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its recent session in San Francisco, appointed a Committee to take action in reference to the Chinese in our midst, and this Committee have issued the following circular:

Whatever may be our theories with regard to the Chinese on our shores, the plain facts in the case are these:

1. We already have some 60,000 of that race among us.
2. Every arrival from China increases the number.
3. The manifest tendency of the late reciprocity treaty between China and the United States, which has received the unanimous sanction of both Houses of Congress, and the approval of the President and his entire Cabinet, is to stimulate and increase migration from China.

Already, then, it is too late to inquire how we may shut out this incoming tide of Asiatics. The question of the hour is—and it is an important one—how may this strange element of our population be made to aid in the development of the resources of our country, and to add to our national prosperity, while we, on our part, introduce them to our higher civilization and to our holier faith?

Will not a system of education in the English language be an efficient means of accomplishing this desired result? As a knowledge of our language becomes common among them, may we not look for these results:

1. The Chinese will gradually lose their clannish proclivities and more readily adopt our customs, our civilization, our country, and our religion.
2. This being accomplished to any considerable extent, the more respectable class of Chinese will, with their legitimate wives and children, begin to settle in this country as the land of their permanent adoption.
3. Being a thrifty, economical, industrious, and peaceful people, they will aid greatly in the development of our national resources and add millions of dollars to the aggregate wealth of the State, which otherwise, as now, will be carefully shipped back to their native land.
4. The reports of those who return, and the correspondence of those who remain, together with the influence of civilization and Christianity in this land, will gradually arouse the stagnant mind of that vast people, till China shall gladly exchange her foolish superstitions and wicked idolatry for the pure virtues and holy faith of our heaven-born Christianity, and the higher civilization which always follows in her train.

In a work of such magnitude, and of such promise, every church organization, every wise student of political economy, every lover of our country, every worshipper of God, will certainly feel an interest and be willing to bear a hand to aid its progress.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, though slow to commence, has at last resolved to do her part in the work. Rev. Otis Gibson, of ten years' experience as a missionary in China, has lately been appointed missionary to the Chinese on the Pacific coast.

At an early day Mr. Gibson will visit the principal places of Chinese resort, for the purpose of organizing gratuitous Sunday and evening schools for the Chinese, and to enlist the good will and cheerful service of our people in this work. He will acquire as rapidly as possible the leading Chinese dialect spoken on this coast, and open as soon as practicable a central school and chapel in San Francisco, under his immediate supervision. It is confidently hoped that this central school, by the blessing of God, will in time develop into a high school or college, to which Asiatics of all classes shall come to secure a complete English and scientific education.

It is confidently believed by the undersigned that sufficient local interest exists on this subject among those merchants dealing with the Chinese, and other friends of this cause, to furnish the necessary buildings for this undertaking. The immediate necessities are: 1st. A dwelling-house for the missionary. 2d. A chapel and school-room for the proposed central school. The property will be held for this especial purpose by duly appointed trustees of the M. E. Church. At the late session of the California Annual Conference, Mr. Gibson was authorized to canvass for funds for the above-mentioned object, and by a unanimous vote of the Conference, was commended to the sympathies, the confidence and the liberalities of those friendly to this important undertaking.

We, the undersigned, were also appointed by the Conference a standing Committee of Finance, of advice and coöperation in the interests of this mission, and we issue this circular, candidly stating our plans and expectations, and commending Mr. Gibson and his mission to the careful thought and liberal contributions of our fellow citizens and brethren.

E. Thomas, Annis Merrill, Wm. H. Codington, H. C. Benton, C. H. Lawton, Committee.

An American Artiste Before the London Public.

From the London Times, Oct. 20.

Mr. Buckstone commences his season with the engagement of Miss Bateman, who appeared last night, at the Haymarket Theatre, as *Leah*, in the drama of that name. It is needless to comment at length upon a performance which, from the moment when the lady first came among us as a *débutante*, has excited the most enthusiastic admiration in capital and provinces. No one ever reflects on the fact that "Leah" is an adaptation of the German play called "Deborah," or cares to inquire by what other actress the impassioned Jewess has been represented. As the acclamations of two hemispheres have proclaimed Mr. Charles Dickens our chief "reader," so have similar acclamations assigned to Miss Bateman exclusively this sterling part. For a year she has been traveling through the three kingdoms, and in whatever town she has appeared a theatre crammed to overflowing has been the result. Those who are ignorant of the effect of her first entrance, of the power of her celebrated malediction, and of the pathos of her last scene may be looked upon as altogether shut out from the theatrical world. Other artists may please because they endure the test of a searching criticism. The acting of Miss Bateman as *Leah*, at once captures the sympathies of all classes, critical or otherwise; and the impulse given at the commencement of the play continues to the end, the applause of acclamation being everywhere accompanied by the more genuine applause of tears.

The report of last night's performance amounts to no more than the repetition of the oft-told tale. The house was crowded, the reception was vociferous, and all the great points told with their accustomed force.

A Dangerous Shoal Discovered—Caution to Mariners.

From the San Francisco Alta California, Oct. 12.

Capt. W. H. Harrison, of the bark *Jenny Berteaux*, which arrived Sept. 24, from Japan, reports that he was with his vessel for seven days in fog and smoke, near the coast, endeavoring to make land and unable to get an observation. On the 22d of September heavy breakers were discovered right ahead. All hands being at their station, he wore ship immediately and escaped the danger. After wearing ship he went aloft and was surprised to find that no rocks were in sight, as he had supposed that the vessel had been near running upon the after Farallones. The breakers extended for half a mile, and evidently marked the site of a very dangerous shoal. On making port and working course and distance back, he found that the breakers he had seen and so narrowly escaped going among were at a shoal marked on the chart as "doubtful" position.

The locality of the shoal is as follows: Bearing west southwest, true, from the outer Farallones, 72 miles. Had the ship struck she must have been lost, and as the shoal lies directly in the route of vessels from Japan bound for San Francisco, it is not at all improbable that several vessels which have been lost heretofore and never heard from, went to pieces there, and all on board perished. The wind was blowing strong from the northwest, and a heavy sea running at the time. Now that the shoal is pretty definitely located, it is probable that the Coast Survey will see that it is properly laid down on the map.

The Japanese Refugees in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 13.

There are about a dozen Japanese refugees of distinction now in this city, or in this vicinity. Some of them are sons of Princes, and all have been men of mark in their own country. The reactionary party is temporarily in power in Japan, and these refugees being Tycoon men, that is, adherents of the late Tycoon, their heads are not safe at home. No Japanese has any security at home now who has once left the country. And it appears that most of these men have at some time been absent, having executed important commissions for the Government abroad.

Many will recollect the Japanese Embassy which visited this city two or three years ago on their way to Washington to look after the purchase of some ships of war. The *Stonewall* was sent out as the result; but before her arrival a revolution broke out which resulted in the defeat of the Tycoon, and the ship, we believe, has never been formally delivered. These Japanese Commissioners are now in, or near this city, as refugees. They are Liberals, or allied to the progressive party at home. They are unobtrusive gentlemen, who represent the only party at home which is friendly to foreigners, or which promises anything of hope for the future of Japan.

The Potato Trade.—The potato trade at the steamboat wharf is very brisk. The number of barrels shipped to New-York every evening is enormous. We learn from the dealers that the farmers are beginning to feel uneasy about the potato crop. The wet weather has seriously interfered with the digging of potatoes, and unless a favorable change occurs pretty soon, and the weather remains fair long enough to enable the farmers to harvest the crop, considerable loss is likely to ensue. The weather has put farmers back terribly with all their Fall work.—*Troy Whig, Nov. 5.*

"I have used a Bartlett sewing-machine for two years, and would not exchange it for any other machine."—[Mrs. Kenneth Raynor, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1868.]—*Tribune.*

Raymond's Clothing for Boys and Men.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
Stock is large, new, and unrivaled for cheapness.
None but well-made garments offered.
But one price is asked.
Satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.
—*Advertisement.*

Coal $11 a Ton—Weather Strips 6 Cents a Foot.
It is universally acknowledged that the proper application of our new Patent Weather Strips makes a saving of fully one-third in the consumption of fuel, and secures an even, balmy temperature, instead of chilly drafts, so fruitful of colds. All infringements of our patents will be vigorously prosecuted. E. S. & C. TORREY & CO., Sole Manufacturers, No. 72 Maiden-lane.
—*Advertisement.*

A New Remedy, Cold-ine.
FOR COLDS AND COUGHS.
RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

Removal.
CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av. We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.
Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

"Montgomery's Hair Restorer"
Checks the falling out of the hair, promotes the growth where it has become thin or bald, and restores the original color of the hair. Sold by all druggists. WM. C. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor. CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, General Agent, No. 7 6th-av.

Dyspepsia Tablets
Cure indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. Sold by the druggists. Price fifty cents per box. S. G. WELLING.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Families traveling may secure elegant suites of rooms, by telegraph, at the AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston, with every convenience for comfort or luxury. Messrs. RICE have won an enviable reputation as landlords.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Gorham Electro Plate at Prices Established by the manufacturers. ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st., New-York.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Appliances. For descriptive pamphlet, address SIMPSON & CO., Box No. 5,076 New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company have removed to their New Store, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BEARE—SEABURY.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York, Miss ALICE VAN WYCK, daughter of Thomas Marston Beare, Esq., to Rev. WILLIAM JONES SEABURY, all of the City of New-York.

BEALES—KELLY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the Cathedral, by his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of New-York, JAMES A. G. BEALES to EUGENIA, daughter of Eugene Kelly, Esq., all of New-York.

BONNER—SPROULLS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., EDWARD H. BONNER to SARAH H., daughter of Samuel E. Sproulls, Esq., all of this City.

CROSS—ELDERD.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 4, in Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Ewer, C. VANDERBILT CROSS to EMMA MATILDA, only daughter of Henry Elderd, all of this City.

GIBBS—BARRET.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the Tower, Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Eccleston, assisted by Rev. Mr. Brown, Brevet Major THEODORE K. GIBBS, of the First U. S. Artillery, to VIRGINIA, only daughter of the late Alex. B. Barret, of Kentucky.

KINGMAN—GRAVES.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. J. C. French, Mr. ABNER KINGMAN, of Boston, to Miss CAROLINE A. GRAVES, of this City.

LEE—LIVINGSTON.—At Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Samuel Cook, D. D., assisted by Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Dr. JOHN LAWRENCE LEE to MARGARET LEWIS, daughter of the late Henry B. Livingston, all of this City.

LEAMING—STROBEL.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, by Rev. Dr. Strobel, JAMES R. LEAMING, M.D., to KATE LAWTON, daughter of the officiating clergyman, and grand-daughter of Hon. Philip W. Engs.

MORRIS—RUSSELL.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D., HENRY LEWIS MORRIS to ANNA RUTHERFORD, daughter of Archibald Russell.

MOUNTAIN—TALLMAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Robert Lowry and Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., FREDERIC MOUNTAIN to IRENE A., daughter of Wm. M. Tallman, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILLER—OSGOOD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, assisted by Rev. Dr. Osgood, GEORGE MASON MILLER to BERTHA STEVENS, daughter of Rev. Dr. Osgood.

STARR—COOK.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Sullivan H. Weston, D. D., CORTLANDT W. STARR to LYDIA B., youngest daughter of Samuel A. Cook, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

WATTS—BIGELOW.—At Malden, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. J. P. Stratton, WILLIAM WATTS, U. S. N., to MARY A., daughter of Edward Bigelow, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Poquetannock, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 29, Rev. JAMES ADAMS, Rector of St. James' Church, in that place, in the 69th year of his age.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BAKER.—On Sunday, Nov. 1, ELIZA TAINTOR, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. Rufus L. Baker, of Windham, Conn.

CRARY.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at Orange, N. J., RANDOLPH, infant son of Geo. D. and Mary L. Crary, aged 9 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 171 Main-st., Orange, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock. Boats leave Barclay and Christopher sts. at 9½ A. M., connecting with the Morris and Essex train that stops at Brick Church, Orange.

DELANEY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, after a protracted illness, RUTH DELANEY, in the 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Thursday,) from the residence of her son, James M. Riblet, No. 33 7th-st.

FRASER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert Mackie, Bergen Point, N. J., MARGARET FRASER, widow of Charles Matheson, of Berbice, British Guiana.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies at Trinity Church, New-York, on Monday next at 1½ o'clock.

GODFREY.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 3, CLARISSA W. GODFREY, daughter of Harriett E. and the late Edward Godfrey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Anthon Memorial Church, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

GWYNNE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the City of Hudson, N. J., SUSANNAH, wife of Richard Gwynne, aged 22 years and 10 months.

GUTCH.—On Monday, Nov. 2, THOMAS G. GUTCH, in the 76th year of his age, son of the late Robert Gutch, of Wincanton, England, and nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Gutch, of Christ Church, Oxford, England.

His friends and those of his daughter are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 138th-st., near St. Ann's-av., Wilton, Westchester County, N. Y., this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

INNES.—Suddenly, at Tarrytown, on Thursday, Nov. 5, at the residence of R. M. Knapp, Mrs. MARY INNES, aged 73 years, widow of the late Charles Gidley Innes.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

TITUS.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, of apoplexy, JAMES B. TITUS, in the 40th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, Brooklyn, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 11 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:35; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

FURS AND FUR ALTERATIONS AT 25 per cent. below Broadway prices, at D'ANCONA'S, No. 83 6th-av., for ten years Superintendent with JOHN N. GENIN, who has retired from business.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARIAN HARLAND'S NEW NOVEL
NOW READY:
RUBY'S HUSBAND.
One volume, 12mo. Price $1 75.
This is Marian Harland's greatest novel. An unusually long time has been spent in its preparation, and in every detail it has been elaborated with the utmost care. Marian Harland now stands at the head of American female novelists.
NEW EDITIONS OF
ALONE..........$1 75 | NEMESIS..........$1 75
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MIRIAM..........1 75 | SUNNYBANK..........1 75
HUSBANDS AND HOMES..........1 75
THE HIDDEN PATH..........1 75
"Marian Harland writes for the multitude, and that she appreciates their wants the marked success of her productions shows."—*New-York Times.*
Either of the above works sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.
SHELDON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

FINANCIAL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

Office No. 135 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICES: 1227 Broadway, New-York, 151 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

Cash Capital, - - -	$2,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1868,	3,730,981 60
Liabilities, - - - -	126,453 15

A deduction from the Premium, equal to the Commission formerly paid, will be made to all parties insuring City risks without the intervention of a broker

Policies issued payable in Gold, if desired.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.

Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.

Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Loans negotiated.

FOR SALE.

First-Class Securities for Investment.

Orange and Newark Horse Car Rail-ROAD MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cent. interest, free of Government Tax, due in 1888. Principal and interest guaranteed by the

New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.

St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, 7 per cent. interest, free of Government Tax. Guaranteed by the

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.

The above securities can be registered if desired. For sale by

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.
Drafts on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 470 West 30th-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1868.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at the office of the company, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1868, it was resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this company to authorize the increase of the capital stock of the company two million, one hundred thousand dollars ($2,100,000), for the purpose of providing for the payment of the bonded debt of the company maturing in 1869; and that it be a condition of such authorization, that no portion of said stock shall be issued at less than par; and that the same shall be first offered to the stockholders of the company at the time of such issue, at par. A meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the company, No. 470 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of sanctioning the proposed increase of capital stock, if they shall see fit so to do.

Stockholders may vote in person or by proxy; and two-thirds in amount of all the stockholders of the company is required to sanction such proposed increase.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, NOV. 6, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hoffman Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees will be held at this office on the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books are closed according to by-laws from this date to the 7th inst.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OFFICE NOS. 23 AND 25 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription (on the terms heretofore proposed) to the shares of the East India Telegraph Company will be closed on the 20th of November. By order.

GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIAT'N,
No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, Nov. 6, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United Petroleum Farms Association, for the election of Trustees, will be held at this office on the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books are closed, according to by-laws, from this date to the 7th inst.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO.,
BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company held this day, O. D. MILDEBERGER was unanimously elected Secretary of this Company.

Oct. 27, 1868.

DWIGHT JOHNSON, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was ordered that the stock transfer books be closed on the 7th inst., until December 8.

C. O. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY,
No. 28 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Trustees will be held at this office on SATURDAY, 7th November next, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

D. E. ARNOLD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	112	113	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108⅜	108⅝
Coupon, 1881......	112⅝	113⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68..	109	109⅜
5-20 Reg., '62......	105	106	10-40 Registered..	102⅞	103⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62..	106⅝	106⅞	10-40 Coupon......	103⅞	104⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64..	105⅞	106⅛	Gold..................	132⅜	132⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65..	106	106⅛	U. S. Cur. Pacif...	97	99
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	108⅛	108⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, on Monday, Nov. 9, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. Due notice of the reopening of the transfer-books will be hereafter given.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

THEO. D. WARREN, Acting Cashier.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI First Mortgage Gould Bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale, at a LOW PRICE, by S. SKAATS & BRO., No. 19 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BLIVEN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable at the office of the Company, No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York, on and after Nov. 16.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th inst.

F. J. DOMINICK, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid on the 10th November next. Transfer-books closed until that date.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by
UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.
Assets, $5,450,231 34.

AUCTION SALES.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

CRANFORD, N. J.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 26 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1868,

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 200 VILLA PLOTS AT CRANFORD,

sixteen miles from New-York, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. These lots are handsomely situated on an elevation commanding fine views of the mountains and the surrounding country, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad station. Cranford is a growing town, 45 minutes from New-York, and is well supplied with good churches, schools and stores. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. on the day of sale, at 11 A. M. Refreshments served on the grounds before the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

F. F. HILL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BUILDING LOTS AT RIDGEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON will sell, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, 1868, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, without reserve, 100 finely-located building lots, within five minutes' walk of depot, one hour's ride by Erie Railway. The above is surrounded by good improvements, and is one of the finest pieces of property offered at public auction this season, and well worthy the attention of those seeking investment. Trains leave foot Chambers-st. morning of sale, 8½ and 10 o'clock, returning 2:50 P. M. For maps and particulars, apply at the office of QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, Auctioneers, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west from Broadway.—Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

LARGE AND ELEGANT COLLECTION OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE GALLERY OF A. D'HUYVETTER, Esq.—HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock, at their Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, the entire collection of PICTURES belonging to A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., comprising about 200 high-class modern oil paintings, ordered direct from the studios of the most distinguished artists of the Belgian, Dusseldorf, French and American schools. Included in the collection is a superb

FLOWER PIECE, by J. Robie, of Brussels.
GRAND HISTORICAL PIECE, by H. F. Schaefels.
SUPERB PASTORAL SCENE, Eugene Verboeckhoven.

Together with important works by David Col, Louis Van Kuyck, Adolphe Dillens, David de Noter, Louis Robbe, Theodore Gerard, E. Roffiaen, H. Herzog, C. Verlat, C. M. Webb, Portielje, W. Verschuur, M. & H. Ten Kate, H. Ronner, E. de Prater, F. DeBrakeleer, C. E. Boetcher, F. Von Schen, J. Fauvelet, P. Soyer, Anfray, Schiessinger, Count de Bylandt, E. Bosch, James M. Hart, V. Nehlig, A. F. Bellows, Geo. Innis, J. B. Bristol, J. H. Dolph, W. Sontag, A. H. Wyant, and others. The above are now on exhibition free, and form one of the finest assemblages of modern paintings ever offered in this City for public exhibition and sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, NOV. 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesrooms,

BUILDING SITES AT IRVINGTON.

Twenty-five miles from New-York.

Six valuable plots at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., beautifully situated on a gentle slope, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, about 300 yards from the depot, and one hour from New-York.

THURSDAY, Nov. 12.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms,

SPLENDID PLACE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

Two-story and French roof frame house, at South Orange; one hour's ride from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad. As a place of residence for Summer or Winter South Orange is unsurpassed. Fine mansions are being built all around. No such place offers the accommodations to business men as Orange. The house is new, and built for owner's use; is 34x37, with extension; 10 rooms and open attic; heater and register in every room; stationary washtubs, hot and cold water, range, bath-room and water-closets, marble mantels; hard-finished walls throughout; verandah in front, from which there is a magnificent view; carriage-house; lawn with plenty of shade-trees; all in fine order.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT richly-carved and gilt cabinet furniture.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, in the spacious stores, No. 21 Park-place and No. 18 Murray-st., (which they have rented expressly for this occasion,) superb black walnut drawing-room and library suites in crimson, gold, and green brocatel and reps; superb black walnut carved and gilt chamber suites, fine secretary bookcases, desks, sideboards and etagaires, magnificent hall-racks, wardrobes, marble-top centre tables, washstands, rocking and dining chairs, extension tables, bedsteads, bureaus, and black walnut settees in gold and green bracatel. The trade are respectfully invited to the above sale, in which will be found the largest assortment offered at auction this season; all of the latest French styles, designs and patterns, and of superior workmanship. Catalogues at sale. Goods now on exhibition.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Park-place.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE AMOUNT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Three rosewood pianos, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, thirty or forty elegant carpets, twenty or thirty plain carpets, curtains and cornices, oil-paintings, parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods, &c., &c. THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, one of the largest sales of household furniture that has been offered this season, and the accumulation from thirty or forty families, or less—at any rate, you will think so when you see it. Also, a large amount of goods to pay storage and expenses of for more than two years. Catalogues early Friday morning.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 6, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

2,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
1,000 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
5 casks Turkey Prunes.
25 cases Preserved Ginger.
200 kegs Tamarinds.
60 bags Hemp Seed.
180 bags Peanuts.
1,734 drums Sultana Raisins.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

OFFICE FURNITURE.—GEORGE COOK will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his salerooms, No. 101 Liberty-st., office furniture, including counting-house and office desks, tables, chairs, stools, lounges, bookcases, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—GEORGE COOK will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, second-hand and new furniture, removed to his salerooms, No. 101 Liberty-st., for convenience of sale. Particulars to-morrow.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, NOV. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, noon, at the corner of Myrtle and Vanderbilt avs., Brooklyn.—The large Republican campaign tent, about 40 by 80 feet, with ladders, poles and gas fixtures, 7 settees and 90 benches. Terms cash at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. J. MOUNT, Auctioneer.

BY WILMERDINGS & MOUNT.

MONDAY, Nov. 9.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

LARGE SALE OF A BANKRUPT'S STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

By order of John G. Davis, assignee in bankruptcy of Brinckerhoff & Hoyt.

Consisting of linen handkerchiefs, printed border, foulard and fancy handkerchiefs, silk cravats, woolen and broche shawls, skirts, quilts, drapery muslins, linen goods, white linens, white goods in great variety, vail barege, dress goods of various descriptions, merinoes, mohair, lustres, alpacas, robes, marcelines, dress and black silks, corsets, woolen goods of all kinds, and piece goods generally contained in a jobber's stock.

Also,

hosiery goods of all kinds; gloves, shirts, drawers, merino vests, furnishing goods in a large and great variety; shirt-fronts, collars, &c.

Also,

buttons of all kinds; gimps, trimmings, hair-nets, ruffings, trillings, &c.

Also,

ribbons of all kinds; galloons, bindings, velvet ribbons.

Also,

laces, lace goods, edgings, insertings, valenciennes, &c.

Also,

store and office implements.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

LARGE SALE OF BLANKETS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory-square, on MONDAY, Nov. 9, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., a quantity of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, unfit for issue, and Army Blankets not required, as follows:

42,000 Gray Blankets, new.
2,000 Great Coats, foot.
2,200 Artillery Uniform Coats.
1,200 Great Coats, mounted.
2,000 Infantry Uniform Coats.
1,000 Sack Coats.

Forage Caps, Tents, Bed Sacks, Axes, Mess Pans, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Cash deposit will be required, as heretofore, on day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Q. M. General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT ERNEST ROTH'S furniture manufactory, Nos. 56 and 58 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Bowery. Furniture at 25 per cent. less than auction prices and warranted first-class. Magnificent Parlor Suits covered with any color French satin brocatel reps or hair-cloth, $85, $100, $125, $150 and $200; also over $100,000 worth of all kinds of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture cheap for cash. All goods warranted and delivered free.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree, made at a stated term of said Court, held in the City of New-York on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein, will sell at public auction, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described property and real estate, that is to say: All that certain messuage or building and lot of ground situate on the northeasterly side of Wall-street, in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and which in the deed therefor from Esther Minturn, widow of Jonas Minturn, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to the Seaman's Bank for Savings, in the City of New-York, bearing date the 15th day of August, in the year 1845, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 464 of Conveyances, at page 445, are described as follows: Beginning on the northeasterly side of Wall-street at the most westerly corner of said lot, and running thence northeasterly along the southeasterly line (the same being the centre of the party wall between the two storehouses) of the lot of ground now or late belonging to the heirs of Harman Hendricks, deceased, fifty-five feet and two inches; thence northeasterly along the same line, ten feet; thence southeasterly along the same lot fifteen feet and six inches; thence southeasterly along the same lot three feet and six inches; thence southwesterly along a lot of ground now or late belonging to the heirs of John Gardner, deceased, eight feet; thence southeasterly along the same lot six feet and four inches to the corner of an alley or passage way hereinafter mentioned; thence southwesterly along the said alley sixty-two feet to Wall-st. aforesaid, and thence northwesterly along Wall-street nineteen feet six and one half inches to the place of beginning, with the right or privilege of an alley or gangway about three feet in width between the said storehouse and lot of ground hereby conveyed and the Tontine Coffee House, as by reference to a map or plan of the said lot and alley, by way of illustration colored green, and annexed to a certain deed executed by Moses L. Moses, executor of Isaac Moses and Requa Moses to Thomas Franklin and Jonas Minturn, bearing date the 4th day of November, 1818, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 133 of Conveyances, page 117, will fully appear, excepting and reserving, however, to the aforesaid Seaman's Bank for Savings, their successors and assigns forever from the said premises, as above described, the yard of and belonging to the said premises, except a strip thereof on the southeasterly side thereof, which is ten feet and nine inches in length on each side, and six feet in width throughout, be the same more or less, and except also the right of way to the said strip across that portion of the said yard, which is hereby reserved from the back door of said building to the said strip, and which said strip and right of way are included in and form part and parcel of the grant and conveyance hereby made, and further excepting and reserving to the said Seaman's Bank, their successors and assigns forever the use of the sewer and the right to connect therewith, leading through or across the said strip to the sewer, which passes under and along the alley on the southeasterly side of the said premises, and which latter sewer leads into the main sewer running through Wall-street, and otherwise reserving and excepting to the said Seaman's Bank, their successors and assigns forever, at their option, the right to carry a pipe through or across the said strip connecting with the said sewers in the alley, and thereby with the main sewer in Wall-street and the right to the use of the said sewers in the said alley and in Wall-street, the said party wall having been discontinued on the erection of a new building on the lot adjoining the said premises hereby conveyed on the westerly side thereof by the said Seaman's Bank, who erected an independent wall thereto, so as to enlarge the width of the premises hereby conveyed, to the extent of the half of the said party-wall, that is to say, six inches, be the same more or less, attending to the easterly side of the said independent wall, being same premises conveyed by Helen Hall and Willis Hall to said Edwards Hall, by deed dated May 16, 1861, and recorded in Register's Office, City and County of New-York, in Liber 844 of Cons., p. 612, on Feb. 17, 1864.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree made at a stated term of said Court held in the City of New-York on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described property and real estate, that is to say: All that certain piece or parcel of ground with the buildings thereon, situated on the northeasterly corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, particularly described as follows, viz.: beginning at the northeasterly corner of Broadway, as recently widened and straightened, and Thirty-second-street; thence running northerly in front along the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-three feet nine inches to the northerly boundary line of to what was formerly the Allen or Slidell property, so called; thence running easterly along the northerly boundary of the said Slidell or Allen property, seventy-three feet six inches, to a point which on a line drawn at right angles with Third-second-street, is distant seventy-five feet three inches from the northerly side of Thirty-second-street; thence running northerly on a line at right angles with Thirty-second-street twenty-three feet six inches to the centre of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets; thence running easterly along the said centre of the block fifty feet to the westerly line of land now, or late of one Daniel Schoonmaker, and thence running southerly at right angles with Thirty-second-street, and along the said westerly line of land now or late of Schoonmaker, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, and thence westerly in front along Thirty-second-street, ninety-nine feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being subject also to the party wall agreement heretofore made with said Schoonmaker.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York, In Equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree, made at a stated term of said Court, held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above-entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein, will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property and real estate, that is to say: All those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished by the numbers 1 (one,) 3 (three) and 4, (four,) and map of four lots of ground situated in the First Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Harman Hendricks, deceased, surveyed January, 1846, by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor. Said lot, number 1, (one,) is bounded and contains as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of New-st., forty-six feet seven inches, northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of New-st. and the northerly side of Exchange-place, and running thence easterly along land of —— Schermerhorn, twenty-four feet nine inches, to lot No. 3 on said map; thence northerly along the westerly line of lot No. 3 eight feet nine inches; thence easterly along the northerly line of lot No. 3 thirty-three feet to lands belonging to —— Adee; thence northeasterly along said lands of Adee twenty feet eight inches; thence westerly sixty feet ten inches to the easterly side of New-st., and thence southerly along New-st. thirty feet two inches to the point or place of beginning; being known by the street numbers 22 and 24 New-st.; said lots number 3, (three,) and 4, (four,) taken together, are bounded and contain as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Exchange-place twenty-three feet three inches east of the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of New-st. with the northerly side of Exchange-place, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Exchange-place forty-eight feet nine inches, to land now or late of the estate of Nathaniel Prime; thence northerly along said land of Prime twenty feet six inches; thence westerly along said Prime's land nineteen feet eight inches; thence northerly along said Prime's land ten feet four inches; thence easterly along said Prime's land four feet four inches; thence northerly along said Prime's land nineteen feet three inches to the southerly line of lands of —— Adee; thence westerly along said —— Adee's lands three feet eight inches; thence northerly along the westerly side of Adee's land six feet three inches to the southerly line of lot No. 1 on said map; thence westerly along the southerly line of lot No. 1 thirty-three feet; thence southerly along the line of lot No. 1 and the easterly line of land of —— Schermerhorn thirty-two feet five inches; thence easterly one foot, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Schermerhorn's land and lot No. 2 on said map, thirty-two feet seven inches to the northly side of Exchange-place and the point or place of beginning; Being known by the street numbers 65 and 67 Exchange-place; be the several dimensions and distances more or less.

And also, at the same time and place, I shall sell in manner aforesaid, the unexpired term of fifteen years and six months, from Nov. 1, 1868, of a certain lease of all that certain store and warehouse situate on the westerly side of Broad-st., between Exchange-place and Wall-st., in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and now known and distinguished by the street number 24 Broad-st., aforesaid, said lease having been made by George T. Adee to Ezra R. Goodridge and Franklin F. Randolph and Francis Goodridge, composing the firm of Ezra R. Goodridge & Co., bearing date Dec. 28, 1863, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the City of New-York in Liber 890 of Cons., page 399, Feb. 10, 1864.—Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HORSES, CLARENCE, VICTORIA.

ELEGANT GOLD-MOUNTED HARNESSES.
DRESS, QUARTER AND STABLE BLANKETS.
VERY ELEGANT FUR ROBES.
SUITS OF WINTER AND SUMMER LIVERY.
THE PROPERTY OF A FAMILY GOING ABROAD.
BY EDWARD SCHENCK, ON MONDAY NEXT, 9TH INST.,
AT 9½ O'CLOCK A. M., AT THE
PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 428 WEST 36TH-ST.,

all of the above elegant establishment, viz.: An elegant span of black coach horses, 16 hands, 6 and 7 years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle and very stylish, cost $2,500, and can trot together in 3½ minutes; a beautiful and stylish span of grays, 6 years old, 16 hands; an elegant chestnut coupe horse, 16 hands, 7 years old and perfect; a beautiful black saddle pony for children, 12 hands high, is perfectly kind and gentle for children to use; an elegant Fall Clarence and an elegant Victoria, both built to order by Wood Bros.; a fine light road wagon, by Dusenbury & Van Duser; two sets of gold-mounted coach harness; also, several of the finest sleigh-robes to be found in the City; also, two suits of Summer and Winter livery, fur capes, &c., &c. They can be examined until day of sale as above. Sale peremptory.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.

POSITIVE SALE OF DESIRABLE PLAINFIELD PROPERTY, situated within eight minutes' walk of station, and in the vicinity of handsome improvements. An attractive residence on Richmond-st., frame dwelling, 40x34, 2½ stories, containing 12 rooms, marble mantels, gas, water, &c.; grounds are 95x180, nicely improved, lawn, shade, garden and abundance of fruit. A new house on 2d-st., 20x26; extension, 15x33; 2½ stories; containing 12 rooms; grounds are 75x150, improved with stable on the rear; house is furnished. An ornamental cottage house on 2d-st., 26x22; extension, 18 x30; 2½ stories; containing 8 rooms; is thoroughly built, and is being well finished; lot, 50x160. There will also be sold 30 desirable building lots, well situated on Richmond, Berkman and 3d sts., and adjoining handsome improvements. A train will leave New-York at 12 M. For railroad passes, permits, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Made to order and imported to order for the present owner,

AT NO. 161 WEST 36TH-ST.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, on the above premises, an elegant assortment of carved antique and modern furniture, fine velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, parlor suits, lace and brocatel curtains, etageres, book-cases, ladies' secretaries, rich carved sideboard and buffet, extension tables, carved bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, bedding, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock,

At No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, safes, mirrors, office furniture, &c.

AT 1 O'CLOCK,

A large invoice of fine steel engravings, chromos, oil paintings, water colors, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 135 West 14th-st., near 7th-av.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

consisting of velvet medallion carpets, white and gold fringed satin window curtains, rich lace window curtains, carved rosewood suite in crimson and gold, silk brocatel suite, reception chairs in satin, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, bronze and ormolu eight-light chandeliers, rosewood book-cases, mantle clocks, china clocks and vases, cases stuffed birds, marble statuary.

DINING-ROOM.—Oak extension table, oak marble-top buffet, oak dining chairs in green leather.

BED-ROOMS.—Brussels carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, rosewood amoir-a-glace, giltframe oval mirrors, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood marble-top hall stands, rosewood chairs to match, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-street, between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:

10,000 gray blankets.
10,000 bed sacks.
20,000 pillow-ticks.
20,000 pairs woolen socks.
15,000 gowns.
15,000 slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERIOR CABINETMAKERS' STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MARBLE PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 113 Fulton-st. and No. 48 Ann-st., the entire stock, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, richly covered and upholstered chamber suites, lounges, wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, extension tables, ete geres, rosewood and walnut centre-tables, &c., &c. The whole to be sold by order of W. MORTIMER, Assignee.

JOHN M. C. MARSH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—REAL ESTATE.—NOV. 10, 1868, at Cranford, fifty-five minutes from city, ten from depot, on Central Road of New-Jersey, residence of E. J. Annin; dwelling ten rooms, one acre of land, fine garden, plenty of fruit, and outbuildings. Title perfect and terms easy. Take 12 M. train foot of Liberty-st., on day of sale. Sale at 2½ o'clock.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oc16-lawtoJan21

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION in a respectable family to do all kinds of fine sewing; would assist in housekeeping, and make herself generally useful in any way not menial; would act as companion to an invalid lady; writes a good hand; no objection to travel, or to go to the country. Call or address, for four days, Miss JOHNSTON, No. 124 (old No. 80) West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, (Protestants;) one as good plain cook, and would have no objection to assist with washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and is a good plain sewer; over two and a half years in their last place; best City reference. Call at No. 313 East 9th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF many years' experience, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby, or would take charge of grown children; no objection to the country, or would travel with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION; IS a good dressmaker and trimmer; does all kinds of family sewing; makes boys' clothes; would wait on a lady or take care of a growing child; the best of City reference as to capability. Apply for two days at No. 218 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman, as nurse, or to wait on a lady; has no objection to travel; she can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children. Apply at No. 72 East 34th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do any kind of French fluting and puffing; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days, or until suited. Call at No. 239 East 36th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and trustworthy woman as first-class chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist with washing if required; understands her business. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; can cut and fit for children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to do light chamber work, or see to grown children; first-rate reference from last place. Apply at No. 9 East 5th-st., first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable girl as dressmaker and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and work on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; best of City reference from last employers. Call at No. 173 3d-av., near 17th-st., in the upholsterer's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse, who has lived in first-class families; has the best of reference from her last employer; or assist in chamberwork. Apply for two days at No. 223 West 42d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and sew, in a private family; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; best of references. Call for two days at No. 699 3d-av., between 47th and 48th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; can furnish the best of reference. Call or address No. 208 East 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A steady person, capable to take charge of an infant and bring it up by the bottle, or grown children, and do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook in a private family; can give City reference from her last place; is a good baker of bread; will assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 241 West 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can operate on three different machines; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 217 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes; also can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class waitress; excellent City references given; no objections to light chamberwork in a private family. Can be seen at No. 694 2d-av., top floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; can do up ladies' muslin in the neatest style; unexceptionable reference. Call for two days at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress; has thorough knowledge of children's clothes; no objection to assist in the care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 223 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A FAMILY'S WASHING IN MY own house; I can do up clothes in the neatest manner, and can be recommended by the most respectable families in the City. Call and you will find a reliable woman, at 568 2d-av., top floor. Mrs. DOUGHERTY.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an experienced baker; best City reference; call for two days, at No. 130 West-20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress; would do general housework; no objection to the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 84 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAable girl as chambermaid; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 25 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give City reference. Can be seen at No. 339 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class cook; understands soups and desserts; an excellent baker; can assist in washing and ironing; good City references. Call for two days at No. 222 West 18th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble American woman to do general housework; no objection to the country; has a child eight years of age; wishes to retain it with her; good reference. Call at No. 200 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has good City reference; has no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 354 East 20th-st., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 312 7th-av., corner of 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 226 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class laundress; understands fluting and the doing up of all kinds of cambrics; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 East 3d-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook; understands French cooking and assisting in housekeeping. Call for two days, at the U. P. Chapel, No. 140 6th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business; would assist with washing; good reference. Can be seen at No. 126 Clinton-place, Room No. 5, from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE, for a Protestant woman who has lived with her eight years, a situation as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork. Apply for three days at 9 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married woman, a situation as wet nurse; her own baby six months old. Call for two days at No. 346 East 23d-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would cook and assist in washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 128th Forsyth-st., third floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE PERSON, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; seven years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 231 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; would prefer a hotel; best of reference. Call at No. 39 East Broadway for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A CHAMBERmaid and for a laundress; both understand their business well; can be seen at their present employers. Apply at No. 20 East 37th-st., corner of Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion to do general housework, with good reference from her last place. Address No. 119 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as child's nurse from its birth, or to take care of grown-up children; best of City references. Call at No. 310 East 49th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO PROTESTant girls; one as seamstress; the other as waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and to assist with washing, or chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 160 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A PROTESTant, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid; can be seen till suited. Apply at No. 489 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City references can be given. Call at No. 344 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as laundress, or to do fine washing and chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 22 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 352 East 19th-st., second story, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; willing to assist with the washing; good references. Call at No. 425 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, to mind a baby or tend store. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid by a respectable young girl. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse; has good reference from doctors and others. Apply at No. 310 2d-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 189 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as an experienced nurse for an infant; can take full charge, night and day; is a good seamstress; would like to go South with a family, or any part of the country; good City reference from her present employer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and serving up large dinners in the best style; best City reference. Call at No. 116 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; ring the bell four times.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and to do other light work; can cut and fit plain dresses; can do embroidery and dress ladies' hair; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 224 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands the dressmaking and hair-dressing thoroughly; cuts and fits all kinds of ladies' garments; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 103 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 217 East 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; good references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 568 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, sisters, situations; one as first-class cook, washer and ironer, the other as waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing and chamberwork; good City reference. Call at No. 210 East 28th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, by a very respectable girl; understands her business, and fluting; has no objection to light chamberwork; is willing and obliging; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 295 2d-av., second floor, back.

WANTED—BY A CANADIAN WOMAN, A situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of English cooking, soups, game, desserts, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 1,283 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 116 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; ring the bell four times.

WANTED—WASHING BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; gentlemen's and families' washing done in best manner and on the most reasonable terms. Call or address LAUNDRESS, No. 216 West 29th-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress or child's nurse and seamstress; can be well recommended. Address for two days at No. 216 West 30th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young woman in a private family, a situation as first-class waitress, or to mind a baby and sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Apply at No. 346 East 23d-st., near 1st-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and assist in washing; is an excellent laundress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation to wait on an elderly lady or grown up children; works well with the needle; City reference. Apply in crockery store, corner of 19th-st. and 8th-av., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE, WITH five years' City reference, a situation in the City or country; takes charge of an infant from its birth; or as chambermaid and waitress; will do the baby's washing; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS AND chambermaid, with three years' City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do any kind of French fluting; best of City reference from her last place. Call till suited at No. 239 East 36th-st., three pair of stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; meats, soups and deserts; an excellent baker; no objection to a private boarding-house. Apply at No. 429 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as chambermaid or fine washer, or waitress and chambermaid; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands the cooking of all kinds of meats, soups and jellies, and is a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 130 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW, A SITUATION AS first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has a girl 8 years old; would like to have her with her; will go for under wages. Call at No. 306 East 24th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN widow, as housekeeper in the family of a widower or married couple; a good home preferred to wages; best of City references. Call at No. 182 Stanton-st., in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as excellent cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer, or will do general housework; in City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with four years' City reference from her last place, a situation; is willing to assist in the washing, or do plain-sewing; wages $10. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist in taking care of children; would not object to fine washing and ironing; best of references given. Can be seen at No. 302 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS. No objection to assist in chamberwork or sewing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook and to do washing and ironing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing; is competent in both capacities. Call at No. 162 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, by a competent woman; understands fluting, &c.; good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 337 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and to assist with fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as cook, in a small private family; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 159 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 231 East 37th-st., third floor, back.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL WITH THE best of reference, a situation to do chamberwork or assist with washing; is obliging. Call No. 281 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 17 West 46th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or take care of children. Call at No. 625 2d-av., near 34th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference. Apply at No. 446 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress, nurse or chambermaid; has seven years' good reference. Can be seen at No. 181 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to mind children and sew, or chamberwork and sew; can operate. Call at No. 125 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as housekeeper; best of City references. Call at 310 East 49th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; will assist with washing and ironing; can be seen for two days; good City references. No. 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; best of reference. No. 19 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 145 West 24th-st. Ring the bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GOVERNESS, OR nursery governess desires a reengagement. Address F. W. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a small private boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation; has best City reference. Address M., No. 94 (old) West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as nurse or to assist in plain sewing. Call at No. 220 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as cook in a first-class family; City references. Apply at No. 229 7th-av.

SIMMS' SELECT COLORED SERVANTS' Agency, 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., male and female supplied at the shortest notice.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; best of reference from his present employer. Address P. O., South Orange, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, sober and industrious young man as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful; can produce best City reference. Address F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; thoroughly understands horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; is industrious, sober and reliable; first-class reference. Address W. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will be generally useful; best City reference. Address J. R. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, A situation as porter in a store; willing to work for small wages; can furnish the best of City references. Address H. G., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR SUperintendent, by a Scotchman, in the prime of life, who has been taught both the art and theory of agriculture in Scotland from boyhood; also nine years' experience in the United States, whose wife, with no incumbrance, would take charge of a dairy; will give the best reference in New-York City. Address R. R., Paterson Post Office, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young man as coachman or groom and coachman; understands clipping, singing, &c.; can milk, and is a good vegetable gardener; will be found willing and obliging; will come highly recommended with City and country references. Address J. F., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE, SOBER AND trustworthy young man, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Call on or address J. NEWMAN, No. 338 East 21st-st., first floor; call for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable and capable man, with best City references as to character and ability. Address WAITER, at Mr. Morris' grocery store, corner 12th-st. and University-place, near his present situation, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business; sober, willing, and obliging; best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, or No. 28 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN RETURNING to town to find a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Call at the residence No. 247 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN A SITUATION as farmer or to take care of horses; understands both well, and is a good milker. Address W. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant man; has got first-class City reference as to character and ability for several years. Address J. R., No. 823 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUAtion as coachman; is thoroughly competent in every respect; City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLEaged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN, AGE 21, WHO HAS acted as cashier, clerk and barkeeper in a hotel for over three years, desires a situation in any of the above occupations, or in any capacity where his services will be required; best of references and ample security. Address, for two days, HOPEFUL, Box No. 104 *Times* Office, or call at No. 132 West 15th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TO GO A short distance into the country, in a small family, two girls; one, first-rate, as cook and laundress; the other as fine seamstress and chambermaid; must thoroughly understand their work; French or German preferred. Call to-day, between 10 and 2, at No. 4 West 21st-st.

AGENTS WANTED—INTELLIGENT AND energetic men and women, to canvass either in City or country, for a valuable and rapidly-selling work. Apply to or address O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A BOY who can write a good hand and can bring good recommendations; he must reside with his parents; salary $4 per week. Address Box No. 1,643 Post Office.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron. Apply this day at No. 147 Lexington-av., with good City references.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO HARBOR.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Pine Timber," will be received at this office until 11 A. M. FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 1868, for the following materials, viz.:

550 sticks white Canada Pine Timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square.
250 sticks white Canada Pine Timber, each 21 feet long and 12 inches square.
54,000 feet board measure, best quality, 3-inch Pine Plank, each 15 feet long.
20 sound White Oak snubbing posts, each 13 feet long and 16 inches square.

All the above timber and lumber to be of first quality, sawed and straight. The full and exact dimensions given will be strictly required; any other sizes will be rejected.

All to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1869, alongside the United States Pier in Oswego Harbor. All expenses involved in the proper measurement and inspection of the materials must be borne by the contractor.

The United States reserve the right to reject any or all bids. The proposals must be made upon blanks, which may be procured at this office and must be filled up as therein provided for.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1868.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 2, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 7th of December, 1868, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with sixty thousand (60,000) gallons of the best quality pure Winter strained oil, divided into five lots.

Proposals to furnish kerosene or ethereal oils, or any of their mixtures, will not be considered.

Any desired information concerning terms of contract, time and place of delivery, quantity of oil in each lot, character of packages, manner and nature of inspection and test, &c., &c., will be given upon application in writing to the undersigned at this office.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 18th day of November, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the Furniture for Colored Grammar School, No. 3, on West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 136 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

RICHARD WARREN,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
HENRY P. WEST,
JAMES M. POST,
WILLIAM E. DURYEA.

Dated Nov. 4, 1868. Committee on Colored Schools.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM, WARD'S ISLAND,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER THE DIrection of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, is now open for the reception of patients. A limited number can be provided with superior accommodations, at prices ranging from $5 to $15 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing GEORGE KELLOCK, No. 1 Bond-st.

JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the late Charles Bussell, must present the same with vouchers to the undersigned at No. 201 West Houston-st., within six months from date.

ALFRED BUSSELL,
SAML. D. BUSSELL, Executors.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1868. sept18-law6mF

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN W. H. HAUGHWOUT and MARY ANN HAUGHWOUT, his wife, Plaintiffs, against SUSAN ANN HAUGHWOUT (widow), Matthias Wood and Rebecca Wood, his wife; John Wood and Phebe A. Wood, his wife; Joseph Ralph Haughwout and Amy Haughwout, his wife; Arietta Stafford and Cyrus Stafford, her husband; Catharine Angeline Thomson and Samuel Thomson, her husband; George Lytle Haughwout and Elizabeth Haughwout, his wife; Robert Bruce Haughwout; Abraham Cole Haughwout and Julia Haughwout, his wife; John Haughwout; Henry Clay Haughwout; Mary Elizabeth Grant and John Grant, her husband; Elizabeth Baker and Peter Wandel Baker, her husband; Ann Dehart and Samuel Dehart, her husband; Ellen Kruser and John Kruser, her husband; David Haughwout and Catharine Haughwout, his wife; Albert H. Haughwout and Jane Haughwout, his wife, and Kate Algainer, defendants.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, in the town of Southfield, in said County, on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1868, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 28, 1868.

A. DE GROOT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

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SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES BRINK and NICHOLAS O. MEHLEN, plaintiffs, against FRANK D. CARLEY and GEORGE A. WELLES, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 43 Wall-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand four hundred and ten dollars, with interest from the 31st day of July, 1868, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Oct. 1, 1868.

SMEDBERG & DA COSTA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 29th day of October, 1868.

SMEDBERG & DA COSTA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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GOODSPEED'S GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PENS.—40 lines written with one pen of ink; no blotting; one dozen assorted samples sent for 25 cents; agents make $10 a day. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Nov. 14
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Nov. 28
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Dec. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

Cabin	$130
Second cabin	80
Cabin passage to Paris	145

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.

MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16

From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TARIFA	Nov. 12	ALEPPO	Nov. 26
SIBERIA	Nov. 19	SAMARIA	Dec. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)	TUESDAY, Nov. 3
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY, Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY, Nov. 14
ETNA (via Halifax)	TUESDAY, Nov. 17

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA	Nov. 7	IOWA	Nov. 28
HIBERNIA	Nov. 14	COLUMBIA	Dec. 5
EUROPA	Nov. 21	CALEDONIA	Dec. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.		
$250	$200	$140	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
Nov. 9—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with the MONTANA, Capt. WEST.
Steamer leaving Nov. connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Dec. 3, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
Freight taken as low as by any other Line.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. D. CAULKINS,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR MOBILE
VIA
FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first class steamship
MERCEDITA, Capt. STARKEY,
on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
The steamer FLAG will follow on SATURDAY, Nov. 14. For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR HAVANA.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well known fast sailing steamship
YAZOO, Capt. HODGES,
will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA.
The well known steamship
YAZOO, Capt. HODGES,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamers EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Nov. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Nov. 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. S. VAN SICE, Nov. 19.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, and MARMION on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $60 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamers via Panama.—Steamer ALASKA sails on MONDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 M. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., until 4 P. M., SATURDAY, Nov. 7.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Will leave SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 11 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON	GAGER	SATURDAY, Nov. 7
CORTES	NELSON	SATURDAY, Nov. 14

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.
NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.
Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

PACKARD'S EVENING SCHOOL
Mortimer Building, corner of Broadway and 22d-st.
The evening classes of Packard's Business College will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and continue during the Winter months. Special attention paid to writing, arithmetic and book-keeping.
The very best teachers employed. Call for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 1?1 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is under the supervision of Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale.
Principal—Mrs. CORNELIA A. MILLER.
French Professor—JULES E. LOISEAU.
Professors of Music—EMILE GUYON, ALFRED ANDREWS.
The appointments of this institution are first-class throughout for a thorough, physical, moral and mental education. Address the Principal.
Prospectus at Messrs. Appletons', No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.
Further particulars of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 37 William-st.; HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st.; MARTIN BATES, No. 31 Mercer-st., N. Y.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN to join a class of pupils who are preparing for college, and a few young ladies to join a class for Latin, German, French, History and the higher English branches. Address Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, General Post Office, Box No. 1,153. Refers to Messrs. John J. Astor, Jr., August Belmont, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Edmund H. Miller, John F. Purdy, A. C. Richards, Hon. Judge Daly, Rev. Henry Field, Rev. Dr. Osgood.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mrs. Parrott and Professors, 43d-st. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 929 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—SPECIAL preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers.
S. T. FROST, Principal.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE, by Prof. PARRAIN, teacher at the University of New-York. At home from 4 to 6 o'clock. No. 25 Bond st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and masters, No. 1,214 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

FRENCH LESSONS GIVEN BY A French gentleman at the pupils' residence. Address T. B., box No. 104 *Times* Office.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Nov. 2.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $50 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–100 East Houston-st.

SLATE MANTELS.—THE LATEST DESIGNS and the largest assortment in the City. WE MAKE SLATE MANTELS A SPECIALTY. T. B. STEWART, Factory and Showrooms, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch at No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A private family offers to a party of six or seven adults the use of their second floor, with the comforts of a home; best of references given and required; terms reasonable; For particulars inquire of C. T. SUTTON, No. 23 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN BUSINESS down town, board in a private family up town. Address B. C. E., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—First floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private table only.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS, TWO children and three servants, wish apartments and board in a strictly private house, between Union-square and 26th-st. and the 5th and 6th avs.; no boarding-house keepers need apply; references exchanged; compensation liberal for satisfactory accommodations. Communications will be considered entirely confidential. Address Box No. 1,430 Post Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, child 3 years old and nurse, between Bond and 14th sts., 2d and 8th avs.; location must be good and terms moderate; large and small room connecting will answer; references given and required. Address, with full particulars as to terms, location, &c., S., Box No. 195 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED FLOORS AND PRIVATE TABLE.—A lady having a four-story high-stoop stone front house, corner Lexington-av. and 56th-st., near Central Park, can give to one or more families her parlor, second and third floors, with private table if desired; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. TOWNSEND, No. 675 Lexington-av.

LODGINGS WANTED WITHOUT BOARD—For an elderly gentleman and his servant; two bedrooms and sitting-room, unfurnished; west of Broadway and 5th-av.; quiet, neat, and respectable; nothing wanted but the lodgings. Address, with description of rooms and terms (moderate), Box 6,686 Post Office.

CHOICE ROOMS AND A BEAUTIFUL parlor, handsomely furnished, for single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, without board, on reasonable terms, in that nice block between 3d and 2d avs., one block from Broadway; modern improvements; family private; references exchanged. No. 207 East 13th-st.

CHOICE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, one block east of Broadway, in the best part of 13th-st.; accommodation first-class; family small and private; prices moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 207.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to single gentlemen, with breakfast and supper if desired, in 29th-st., near Broadway; prices reasonable. Address Mrs. O. A., Station G, New-York Post Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS (UNFURNISHED) in a house occupied by the owner, between Washington-square and Murray Hill; only first-class location desired, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address Room No. 2 Brevoort House.

NO. 366 9TH-AV., NEAR 33D-ST.—AN American family have a very pleasant second floor to let, furnished, with board, together or in single rooms; a comfortable home guaranteed; terms moderate; references.

NO 219 EAST NINETEENTH-STREET.—A private family offer two large front rooms, containing modern conveniences, to a party desiring home comforts in every particular; references from family; no eating. Terms moderate.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a large, well-furnished room and good board, in a private family in 31st-st.; gas, bath, and everything calculated to make a pleasant home. Apply to ALBION, Station F.

NO. 12 WEST 12TH-ST.—A PRIVATE boarding-house will rent a handsome back parlor and extension, second floor, en suite, four rooms, together or separate, with board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

NO. 733 BROADWAY—TO LET FURNISHED a whole floor, comprising two parlors and three bedrooms; can be let separate; a sure occasion, comfortable and cheap; convenient for a family, or gentlemen only. Inquire of Mrs. GENTIL, No. 733 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.—PLEASANT AND NEATLY-furnished rooms wanted in a social and refined family, with full or partial board, by a single young man; gas, fire, &c. Address, giving particulars and terms, which must be reasonable, W. S. T., Box 106 *Times* Office.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—To let, a second-story front room in first-class house, with board, kept by a French family; references exchanged.

NO. [illegible] 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED and delightfully-located apartments for desirable persons of quiet and refined tastes; first floor and private table; references required.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH other rooms, suitable for a family or gentlemen, to rent, with board, in a first-class house. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av. Reference.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST.—ONE LARGE room and two hall bedrooms to let furnished with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also single gentlemen. References.

A FAMILY AT NO. 260 WEST 11TH-ST. will let, with board, three rooms on second floor, singly or in suite, at moderate prices. Everything home made.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Pleasant rooms to let, with unexceptionable board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, with pantries, gas and bath, to a single gentleman or gentleman and wife, with or without board. No. 7 St. Mark's-place.

A LARGE DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, handsomely furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife; house first class; references exchanged. No. 271 West 11th-st., near Bleecker.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, second floor, all modern conveniences, to gentlemen only, without meals, or partial board if desired, at No. 108 West 1?th-st., near 6th-av.

A SMALL QUIET FAMILY DESIRE TO let the second floor en suite or single, thoroughly furnished, fire, gas, bath, &c., to gentlemen. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THEIR second floor, singly or en suite, with first-class board or private table if desired; rooms well furnished; house modern; terms moderate. No. 45 Lexington-av.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, with or without private table: references given and required. No. 52 Union-place, one door above 17th-st., opposite Everett House.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—A LARGE, well-furnished room in the second-story to let, with or without board; location excellent and family strictly private.

NO. 122 EAST 19TH-ST., SOUTHWEST corner Irving-place.—Two elegant furnished floors to let with private table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 11 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., a large, handsome room, on second floor, with board; suitable for gentleman and wife.

FIFTH-AVENUE—NO. 125.—MRS. AUSTIN offers commodious floors, for four or six persons, with private tables; bath-room on each floor; also rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH-ST.—A SMALL FAMILY will let, with superior board, the entire second and rooms of the third floor, handsomely furnished; references required.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR families, with first-class board, on Stuyvesant-square. An elegant house, convenient location and moderate prices. References required.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN FLUSHING to rent cheap to May 1; ten rooms, gas, capital range, six minutes' walk from depot; excellent location. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET ON UNION-SQUARE—A VERY desirable and prominent room, well lighted and adapted to business purposes. Apply to WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

NO. 56 EAST 12TH-ST., TWO DOORS from 5th-av.—A very pleasant suite and one double and single room, in a private family, with few boarders; table first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A nicely furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor, front, to let, with board.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO ELDERLY ladies; one large room required; terms, per week, $8 to $10. Address Mrs. M. HARRISON, Station G.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av., third house from Union-square, rooms without board, for gentlemen only.

NO. 215 EAST 10TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms with board to let to gentlemen and their wives, or to a party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 45 EAST 10TH-ST., (BETWEEN Broadway and University-place,) handsomely furnished rooms to let with board; references exchanged.

EXCELLENT BOARD, AND SINGLE OR double rooms, for gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 246 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with or without board, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

HANDSOME ROOM—ALL CONVENIENCES, with first-class board; family private; terms moderate. No. 216 West 15th-st.

SECOND-STORY FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR AND sleeping room adjoining to rent, with board, at No. 17 East 37th-st.; references exchanged.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN in a private family, on 19th-st., near Irving-place. Address Box No. 539 Post Office.

TO LET—A FEW ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board: references required. Inquire at No. 225 West 34th-st., within a block of Broadway.

NO. 74 (NEW NO.) LEXINGTON-AV.—Two rooms to let on second floor, with or without board; private family.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with first-class board, where there are but few boarders and of the highest respectability.

NO. 201 WEST 14TH-ST.—SOME HANDsomely furnished rooms for families or gentlemen, at the late residence of Mr. John N. Genin.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished second-story front room, with board; references exchanged.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, above 34th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av. Address G. N. ADGER, General Post Office.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board; location 34th-st. Apply to W. B., No. 109 Liberty-st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at No. 31 East 14th-st., corner of University-place. Apply up stairs.

FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND OR THIRD floor, handsomely furnished; private table if desired. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

A FAMILY OR A FEW SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsome rooms and excellent board at No. 36 West 9th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN YONKERS WILL let a large and small room, with board, for the Winter. Address Box No. 309 Yonkers Post Office.

THIRD HOUSE FROM UNION-SQUARE.—Rooms without board for gentlemen only, at No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST., HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to rent, with board. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent to one gentleman, without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, at No. 150 Waverley-place.

ROOMS EN SUITE AND SINGLY CAN be had at 27 West 26th-st., near St. James Hotel.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—PLEASANT room and board for one or two gentlemen.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM. No. 459 6th-av., marble building.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES, FOR SALE AT GREAT BARGAINS.
One hundred sleighs just received; bells, harness, &c. Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap, at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF EXTRA FINE BAY carriage horses, 15 hands 3 inches high, stylish, well-matched, young, sound and first-rate travelers; also a neat, light coach, Parker's make, in first-rate order. Apply to private stable, No. 143 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 15½ hands, stylish drivers, sound and kind; also a set of double harness and phaeton. Apply at Goodwin's stables, corner 7th-av. and 37th-st.

FOR SALE—A GRAY MARE, 15¼ HANDS high, suitable for any business; will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for her. Inquire of the carman, at No. 148 Duane-st.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN RACES.—THE RACES FOR THE second day of Hoboken meeting are postponed until TUESDAY next, Nov. 10.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
The choice plots of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY are AT THE DEPOT; no walking, no time lost; and they are sold only at PRIVATE SALE to desirable parties.
For maps, terms, &c., apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway; CHARLESS BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., Agents for the Company; or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

AUCTION SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AT Cranford, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., TUESDAY, Nov. 10. Particulars in auction column.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED AT Pittsfield, Mass., an elegant two-story, French-roofed house, with water, gas, &c., containing twenty rooms; five acres of ground handsomely laid out; barn and other outbuildings, all in perfect repair; price $13,000. A photograph of the place may be seen, and further particulars obtained, by applying to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—TWENTY acres, with neat buildings, orchards, green-house, trout pond, &c; near depot; twenty miles from New-York. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., AUCTION SALE—By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., of desirable houses and lots, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11. Particulars in auction column.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE,
WITH EARLY POSSESSION,
BY
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

Rutherford-place, on a southwest corner; handsome four-story brown-stone house, 20.6 wide; all improvements and in fine order. Price ... $35,000
East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square; four-story brown-stone, 25x60x103 ... $30,000
East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place; first-class four-story brown-stone, 25x about 80 feet; all improvements and in splendid order; lot full depth. Price ... $45,000
West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; four-story brown-stone, 25 feet wide, in good order ... $50,000
East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; four-story brown-stone, 22 feet wide by 55 feet deep, with or without the elegant furniture.
West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; an elegant four-story brown-stone house, 25 feet wide, with independent walls, substantially built and in good order. Price ... $60,000
West 27th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, four-story brown-stone, 25x62, in good order, on easy terms ... $50,000
West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., a full size four-story house, brown-stone front ... $40,000
East 3?th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., four-story brown-stone English basement, 18 feet 9 inches wide, modern and in fine order ... $35,000
West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 25x6?, in good order, with furniture ... $65,000
East 34th-st., near Lexington-av., three-story high-stoop, about 20 feet wide ... $22,500
West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three-story high-stoop marble front, 20x45, [illegible]
East 37th-st., between Park and Madison avs., new full size, brown-stone house—very fine ... $60,000
East 37th-st., elegant four-story brown-stone, 25x60, splendidly built and arranged, and in perfect order, with new and elegant furniture; stable if desired.
East 38th-st., near 5th-av., handsome four-story house, 23x63 feet, all improvements and in fine order throughout; lot 98.9.
East 40th-st., just east of 5th-av., extra wide and elegant four-story house, 28x70 feet; built and finished in a superior manner; lot full depth.
East 42d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., new and elegant brown-stone house, 22 by 60 feet, finished in the best manner in hard wood; lot full depth.
N. B.—The sale and leasing of houses is made a specialty by me. Up-town communications attended to by mail, and all information given to responsible parties, through that medium or by personal interview when desired.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house 18.9x45x100, in fine order, all improvements; $13,000; easy terms; see house No. 144 24th-st., near 7th-av. Apply at No. 149 West 46th-st., before 11 and after 4.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR THREE-STORY brick tenement houses Nos. 633, 635, 637 and 639 5th-st., between Avenues B and C. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON LAURENS-ST., NEAR Broome, house and lot, 25x87, with an "L" lot on Broome-st., 21.9x80; $45,000. Possession May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE.—A four-story dwelling, two lots and stable on 5th-av., near 14th-st.; possession 1st of May next; price $150,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

SALE POSITIVE AND PROPERTY ATTRACTIVE.—Don't fail to read this brief paragraph. It cannot fail to prove interesting. It may supply you with a hint for profitable investment. On TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at the Exchange Salesroom, Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER are to sell two hundred lots in the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, and forty lots in East New-York. This property is reached by horse cars, that are in constant communication with it, and is very eligibly located for residences for those doing business in the City. Full particulars, maps, &c., can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON LAFAYETTE-av., some of that elegant block of four-story, high-stoop, brown stone front, Mansard-roof houses, 23x48; lot 90 and 110 feet; unexceptionable location; 15 or 20 minutes by Green-av. cars from Fulton Ferry; built by day's work in the most substantial manner; all modern improvements; replete black walnut front doors, stair, staircasing; walnut sash; French plate glass; must be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession; price $25,000, one-half cash. Inquire on the premises of THOS. FAGAN, owner.

"WELL, HONOR IS THE SUBJECT OF MY STORY."—*Shakespeare.* It is honorable to own a house and lot, if honestly acquired. It is unwise to pay an exorbitant rent for miserable accommodations. There are a good many unwise people who should give their attention to the great sale of Eighteenth Ward Brooklyn lots, by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, which is to take place at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th inst. Buy a lot, build thereon a comfortable house, and you will escape many a carking care.

ATTRACTIVE, DECIDEDLY.—ON TUESDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER are to introduce to public attention two hundred lots in the Eighteenth Ward of Brooklyn, and forty of the best lots in East New-York. The latter is in the immediate vicinity of the lots sold in July last, and for which there was such an eager competition, and are very attractively situated. Money invested in this sale will produce the happiest results. Mechanics, clerks or others dependent on their earnings, who wish to lay by something for a rainy day, should not neglect the sale of this property.

NO SONG, NO SUPPER; NO CASH, NO COAT; NO LOT, NO ROOF TO SHELTER YOUR HEAD FROM THE "PELTINGS OF THE PITILESS STORM."—These are truisms, and an additional one is the great sale of Brooklyn and East New-York lots, announced by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER to take place at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th inst. Do not neglect; call at their office, No. 25 Nassau-st., and obtain maps, particulars, &c.

THE GREAT SALE OF THE MONTH.—Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER are to sell at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on the 10th inst., 200 splendid Eighteenth Ward Brooklyn lots and 40 choice lots in East New-York; the latter adjoin the Military Parade Ground property sold last July, and for which such a lively competition was excited. This sale merits the special attention of those doing business in the City, but who cannot afford to pay the high rents which rule at present, and on which there is no likelihood of abatement.

FREE RIDES.—A NEW FEATURE IN REAL estate auction sales, inaugurated by JOHNSON & MILLER. Free tickets to the number of 10,000 will be given gratuitously to all applicants who will agree to examine the splendid Eighteenth Ward and East New-York property to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 10. Apply at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TEN THOUSAND FREE RIDES OVER the Broadway Railroad to the splendid Eighteenth Ward lots that JOHNSON & MILLER are to sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. All who apply with the intention of examining the property will be furnished with maps and tickets free of charge, at the offices of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-AV., BROOKLYN, two three-story French roof frame houses, with basement and sub-cellar, bay windows and all improvements. Apply to J. ANDERSON, No. 47 Ann-st., New-York, or No. 7 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—$15,000 MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—4 lots of ground and three substantial brick buildings, within three blocks of the ferries. Very cheap. Inquire of J. V. Meserole, No. 18 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A FURNISHED floor, with conveniences for light housekeeping, below 16th-st., between 2d and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars as to price, &c., S. E., Box No. 2,371 New-York Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
THIRD WEEK OF GENEVIEVE.
Sole Lessee and Director ... J. GRAU
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.
CROWDED HOUSES.
FASHIONABLE AND REFINED AUDIENCES.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED SPECTACULAR OPERA BOUFFE GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, EVERY EVENING, (SATURDAY, next MATINEE,) presented with a splendor of mise en scene never equaled in America, nor surpassed in Europe. WITH ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, GUERETTI, CARRIER, BECKERS, GENOTE, BOURGOIN, GOBY, PETIT BARGEAR, GABEL, who created the rôle of Pite, the Gens d'Arme, and the entire company.
Orchestra Seats, $1 50; dress circle, reserved, $1; private boxes, $10; proscenium boxes, $15; general admission, $1.
NOTICE—FAMILY CIRCLE 30 CENTS.
For Saturday Matinee, admission to all parts $1; reserved seats in private boxes, $2; proscenium $2 50.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Corner Madison-av. and 26th-st.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON respectfully announces that he has arranged with
Mr. ROBERT R. RAYMOND,
(Late Professor of the English Language and Literature in the Brooklyn Polytechnic) for
THREE SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
Commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

BIERSTADT'S
NEW PICTURE,
"VESUVIUS,"
Now on exhibition at
PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.
SEMI-ANNUAL GAMES,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11,
Will be held at
THE EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK,
3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at the principal music stores and ticket offices.

PARLORS OF THE 5TH-AV. ART GALLERY.
Free Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's new picture of "HOME, SWEET HOME."
Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT FORT WASHINGTON to let for six months or one year from 1st of November: a large mansion, with about nine acres of land, grapery, green house, stable, &c. For terms apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER, full-sized four-story half English basement in fine order; rent to May 1, $5,000; location 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—AT A LOW RATE, TILL MAY 1, 1870, an unfurnished three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 78th-st., near 4th-av.; perfect order. R. WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET—FURNISHED, medium-sized house; gas, water, bath, closets, furnace; rent nominal; near depot. S. B. M. STOKES, No. 34 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN; a large, convenient and elegant mansion to a small private family only; cheap rent to right party. DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 19 ST. MARK'S-place. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

DRY GOODS.

KENTUCKY JEANS.
Mildewed and Spotted Jeans and Cotton and Woolen Goods restored to original colors by
JAMES MARTIN & CO., 113 Chestnut-st., Phila.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Whalebone only $1; also, the best French in every style at reduced prices. Trimmings for under-garments. N. B.—The new Patent Skirts at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.
Great clearing-out sale; $250,000 worth on easy terms. Monthly payments taken. At A. GREENE & CO.'S, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Also, mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.
Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH CAPITAL of about $25,000, to take the place of one retiring, in a cotton commission business, it being secure from loss, with moderate expenses, and very profitable. Full information will be furnished, and references exchanged. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

A LEADING CLOTH HOUSE WISHES to engage for next year several experienced salesmen, who can sell at least one hundred thousand dollars each. With men having an established reputation, liberal arrangements will be made. Address Box No. 1,753 New-York Post Office, giving references and amount, location and character of trade.

CHANLER HOTEL TO LET, FURNISHED, opposite the Tammany Hall, 14th-st. Thirty boarders in the house. The bar will nearly pay the rent. The rent must be paid monthly in advance, with undoubted security. Apply at the office.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 29th, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th, 2 P. M.
Friday, 30th, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 30th, 7 A. M.
Saturday, 31st, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 31st, 7 A. M.
	Monday, Nov. 2, 7:30 A. M.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD.
A reward of $1,000 is hereby offered for the arrest and conviction of the parties who attempted to rob the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, and to murder its janitor and his wife, on Tuesday, Nov. 3.
A. MASTERTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1868.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY HAVE ESTABLISHED a warehouse at No. 78 Vesey-st., between Washington and Greenwich sts., and near to Washington Market, for the sale of their teas and coffees, where can be purchased one pound and upward at cargo prices.
THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, No. 78 Vesey-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
H. L. BATEMAN ... Lessee and Manager
REVIVAL OF LA BELLE HELENE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
FRIDAY, NOV. 6,
OFFENBACH'S GRAND OPERA BOUFFE,
LA BELLE HELENE.
Mlle. TOSTEE as Helene. Mlle. LAMBELE as Oreste.
M. DECRE as Paris. M. DUCHESNE as Agamemnon.
M. LAGRIFFOUL as Calchas. M. LEDUC as Menelaus.
M. HOUDIN as Ajax I.
M. GUIDON as Ajax II. M. DARON as Achilles.
To give increased effect to the revival of this celebrated Opera, NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES have been prepared, and the ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS have been largely increased and strengthened. Reserved seats for sale at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the box office of the Opera House.
BELLE HELENE MATINEE SATURDAY, NOV. 7, at 1 o'clock, on which occasion the price of admission will be (with the exception of private boxes) $1 TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
BELLE HELENE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, NOV. 7, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE PRICES.
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 5 and 6, TWO PERFORMANCES EACH DAY [illegible] LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE. EVENING at 8 o'clock, [illegible] IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL. [illegible] DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO JERSEY? MATINEE at 2 o'clock, the full dramatic company in CINDERELLA. [illegible] ENTERTAINMENT FOR FAMILIES. [illegible] A grand MENAGERIE OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. Grand Combination of Living Human Phenomena will be added to the Museum without extra charge.

GREAT SUCCESS!
THE FAVORITE, AS WELL AS THE BEST.
THE EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
CORNER OF 34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY, AT 8.
MATINEES DAILY, AT 2½.
AND NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION,
IS WITH THIS CIRCUS.
NO ONE CAN BE COMPARED TO HIM.
THE PRESS AND PEOPLE ADMIT THIS FACT.
THE BEST FEMALE RIDERS,
THE BEST GYMNASTS,
THE BEST COMPANY,
make this the
BEST CIRCUS IN NEW-YORK,
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
First week of
HER HOLTON,
THE CALIFORNIA HERCULES,
A Marvel of Physical Strength.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Third week of the [illegible]
CHINESE FESTIVAL;
OR, FEAST OF LANTERNS.
A production which will be found replete with ANIMATED ACTION AND BRILLIANT PAGEANTRY. ALL THE CHAMPION RIDERS AND STAR GYMNASTS AND ACROBATS of the great New-York Circus Troupe in DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

ALLEMANIA HALL.
No. 16 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square. EVENINGS & SATURDAYS only a Matinee at 2. PROF. ROHDE'S Exhibition [illegible] EARTH AND MAN, and EXPLANATION OF EARTHQUAKES.
Admission 50c.; children 25c.; reserved seats, $1.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 4[illegible] Union-place, next to Clarendon Hotel. All pupils instructed separately, by the most competent professors. Terms moderate.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN THE RAILROAD TERMINI.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
CHANGE OF TERMINI.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868, Trains will leave Jersey City for Piermont by the Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., New-York, as follows (Sundays excepted):
Leave at 9 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Saturdays only at 12 midnight.
The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.
Oct. 30, 1868.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M. for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 11 A. M. Northport passenger train to all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M. Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train to run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M. Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 5 P. M. Farmingdale passenger train to all way stations. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8 A. M. for Cow Bay, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 21 North River, [illegible] Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS [illegible]
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. [illegible]
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—[illegible]
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
NOV. 2, 1868.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. [illegible] Vice-Pres't.
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
GREATER CROWDS THAN EVER.
[illegible] Fox's Pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The Inimitable American Comedian and Clown, Mr. GEORGE L. FOX.
Mlle. SANGALLI and the ITALIAN BALLET.
[illegible]
MATINEES ON Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
[illegible]
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
THIS EVENING
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS:
[illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers ... Jarrett & Palmer.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 6, 1868.
Positively last appearance of
EDWIN FORREST,
In his powerful impersonation of
RICHARD, DUKE OF GLOSTER,
In Shakespeare's tragedy of
RICHARD III.
[illegible] MATILDA HERON as CAMILLE. [illegible]
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
[illegible] ELIZABETH.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS MATINEE.
SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock. Doors open at 12.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT MATINEE,
with the splendor of mise en scene.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
No. 728 BROADWAY.
Stage Manager ... B. A. BAKER.
[illegible]
UNDER THE GASLIGHT
[illegible]
THE HUMORS OF THE TOMBS TRIALS.
Admission 50 cents.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
THIS EVENING, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, [illegible] THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
LAST FLORENCE MATINEE.
[illegible]
MRS. F. W. LANDER, AS MARIE ANTOINETTE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
[illegible] AFTER DARK, OR SCENES OF LIFE IN LONDON. [illegible]
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14-TH-ST.
[illegible] LA SOMNAMBULA, [illegible]
DAN BRYANT! DAN BRYANT! AS
THE LIVE INJUN.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH-ST. OPERA HOUSE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
[illegible]
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
[illegible]

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
[illegible]
THANKSGIVING DAY, SPECIAL MATINEE.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY,
No. 845 BROADWAY.
Free exhibition of
HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.
[illegible]

NOON-DAY LECTURE, EVERY DAY, on Phrenology, Physiology and Physiognomy, [illegible] No. 389 Broadway, will commence MONDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock. [illegible]

LECTURES.

COURSE OF LECTURES AT LYRIC HALL,
6th-av., near 42d-st.
ALSO IN
EMANUEL CHAPEL, 6TH-ST.,
(Mission of the Anthon Memorial Church.)
First Lecture on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock,
BY PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS.
SUBJECT:
THE CREATION,
according to Chemistry, Geology and Astronomy, as compared with the
MOSAIC RECORD.
Illustrated with Physical and Chemical Experiments, Charts, &c. [illegible]

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES
AT STEINWAY HALL.
"THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA."
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 9, 1868.
"MRS. GRUNDY"—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.
"PLANCHETTE"—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 23.
[illegible]

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
[illegible]

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, PIANO MANUFACTURERS, Salesroom, No. 646 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st., N. Y.

A GREAT WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, [illegible]

J. & D. WALKER'S PIANO-ROOMS [illegible]

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS [illegible]
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

DANCING

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 o'clock.
[illegible]

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASS FOR [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing under the title of PEARCE & BENEDICT [illegible]
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1868.
H. O. PEARCE.
S. W. BENEDICT.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
[illegible] PEARCE & HALL, [illegible]
NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1868.
[illegible]
CHARLES HALL.
[illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore existing [illegible]
DAVID L. EINSTEIN.
[illegible]
LEWIS EINSTEIN.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1868.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Progress of the Work of Consolidation—Monetary Reform—Penal Establishments—Colonial Interests—M. Madoz Resigns—Carlist Intentions—The Duke de Montpensier—Divisions in the Democratic Party—Personal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1868.

The work of consolidation goes bravely on. In the *Gazette* of this morning appears a list of twenty-five Provincial Juntas which, following the example of that of Madrid, have already voluntarily dissolved themselves. Those that may feel disposed to be refractory will fall under the operation of the decree which appears in the same number of the official journal, suppressing the whole of these organizations and delegating to the municipal authorities the exclusive administration of the functions hitherto arrogated by them. The preamble of this decree is couched in the most conciliatory terms, but it demonstrates in the name of liberty and order the necessity of unity of initiation on the part of the Government, the names of the members of which are a guarantee to the country for its proper exercise.

The great majority of the Juntas throughout the country have signified their adhesion to the declaration of that of Madrid, that to the Constituent Cortes alone belongs the right of deciding the form of government which the nation is to adopt.

MONETARY REFORM.

The decree to which I alluded in a recent letter, reforming the present monetary system of Spain, has just made its appearance. It establishes as the basis of the system the *peseta*, the equivalent of which is 100 centimes of France.

Gold pieces are for the future to be of the value of 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5 *pesetas* respectively. The silver money will be struck off in pieces of 5, 2 and 1 *pesetas* and of 50 and 20 centimes. The copper coins are to be of the respective values of 10, 5, 2 and 1 centimes. The coins are to have the figure of Spain, surrounded by the attributes of the national sovereignty, together with the value, weight, law and year of its coinage. Commencing from the 31st of December, 1870, the use of the new monetary system created by this decree will be rendered obligatory. The Government can authorize the receipt on all the branches of the public treasury, and the legal circulation throughout the Spanish territory of the gold and silver coins of all foreign countries which shall have the same weight, alloy and conditions of the Spanish money when the latter shall be reciprocally admitted in the same countries, and its reciprocal circulation secured by treaties with the Governments of the countries in question.

This measure has given great satisfaction. Nothing can be more absurd or inconvenient than the measure of values established in the specie circulation of the country by the late Government.

PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The *Gazette* of this morning contains a resolution of the Superior Junta, calling upon the Government to establish in its possessions in Africa and in the Philippine Islands penal colonies, and recommending the transportation to those places of all criminals condemned to more than ten years' imprisonment and hard labor. It further recommends that Ceuta and Melilla shall be declared correctional establishments, and that all the Penitentiary buildings and lands on the Peninsula be sold, in order to help to pay the expenses of the penal colonies abroad.

USE OF ARMS BY THE PEOPLE.

Another resolution of the Junta recommends the establishment of national shooting exercises in Spain, in order that its citizens may become accustomed to the handling of firearms, and thus be rendered capable of defending the country whenever its liberties become endangered.

If you had seen the manner in which the population of Madrid comported themselves when arms were put into their hands at the outbreak of the revolution, you would appreciate the value of this recommendation. They were truly more dangerous to themselves than to the public enemy.

Among the other decrees in the official journal of to-day are an amnesty for all officers and soldiers suffering imprisonment or banishment for the part which they took in the events of 1866 and 1867, an order from the Minister of Public Worship dissolving the conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and a decree abolishing the law on vagrants introduced by GONZALES BRAVO.

THE MUNICIPALITY LOAN.

This fund, devoted to the execution of public works in the capital, amounts, I see by the list published to-day, to more than eight millions of reals. Already throughout the city we see evidences of the activity with which the promised improvements are to be carried out. Several new streets are being planned, and three or four churches pulled down. The demolition of the latter was decided upon from the fact that they are obstructions in the great thoroughfares.

PORTO RICO INTERESTS.

A deputation of residents in Porto Rico has waited on the Government to request of it to remove the heavy tax inflicted on the colony by the last Government, and which was the cause of the recent disturbances. They have also asked for an entire change in the functionaries of the colony, the appointment of a Governor independent of the Captain-General, and the establishment of a Provincial deputation and of municipalities for every place possessing more than 800 inhabitants.

RESIGNATION OF M. MADOZ.

This eminent patriot has again resigned the post of Civil Governor of Madrid. In the communication which he has addressed to that effect to the Provisional Government he assigns his numerous private occupations as the motive of his resignation, as they would prevent him bestowing that attention on the duties of the position which the public interests demand. To prevent any misconception as to the reasons which have compelled him to take this step, he states that he is in perfect harmony with the Government, and that he will afford it all the support that he can command.

CANDIDATURE OF DON CARLOS.

Somehow or other an impression is seizing hold of the public mind here that the Emperor NAPOLEON has concluded to support the pretensions of Don CARLOS to the Spanish throne. The correspondents of one or two of the Madrid papers, writing from Paris, furnish them with a number of small facts which would appear to confirm that idea. *La Reforma* of Monday takes the thing seriously, and advises that the Spanish people shall do the same in order to be ready to destroy at a blow all the aspirations of the Carlist party.

In the Province of Alicante the Carlist bands which were beginning to cause uneasiness to the authorities, have suddenly disappeared.

At Seville, on Sunday last, attempts at disturbances were made by Carlist agents. They were promptly quelled and their authors imprisoned. It is stated that Don CARLOS is about to publish an address to the Spanish people.

THE DUC DE MONTPENSIER.

La Voluntad National, a new Democratic journal, edited by Senor SORNI, says that there is nothing to prevent the Duc DE MONTPENSIER and his wife from returning to Spain. How different is the conduct of the people from that of sovereigns in regard to political exiles? Here is a case in which the return of a Prince might cause some present complications, and yet the popular organs magnanimously declare themselves in favor of his coming back. I should add that two sisters of the Ex-King, the Duchess DE SESSA, and another married to a Pole, who, it is said, was formerly a cook in the Palace, are, at the present time, living peaceably in Madrid.

As another proof of the generosity, and utter absence of vindictiveness on the part of this people, let me mention that an order has just appeared from the Minister of War granting to the troops of the Marquis DE NOVALICHES in the late battle, the same advantages as have been accorded to the soldiers of the revolution. This has been done at the request of the Duc DE LA TORRE.

THE MARQUIS DE NOVALICHES.

The condition of Gen. PAVIA affords renewed cause for anxiety to his friends. He has had an hemorrhage within the last few days, which has reduced him greatly, and he is now considered to be in a precarious state.

THE IBERIAN SCHEME.

The project of uniting Spain and Portugal under the same ruler seems to be losing instead of gaining partisans. The Spaniards appear to be as much opposed to it as the Portuguese, who, curious to say, though having everything to gain, are the noisiest in their protestations against it. *La Regeneracion*, one of the clerical organs here, says that the father of the King of Portugal is too sensible a man to accept the throne, and that the nation should name Don CARLOS as the successor of ISABELLA. On this a Democratic journal pertinently remarks that it supposes it is because of his having no sense the Spanish people should elect the latter as their Sovereign.

DIVISIONS IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

La Discusion of yesterday, one of the most important journals of the Democracy, declares that the resolutions of the Democratic meeting held on Sunday last, at the Circo de Rivas, do not represent the sentiments of the party, because there are 20,000 Democrats in Madrid, and out of these only 3,000 attended the meeting. The Democratic Party, as a whole, do not desire to forestall the decision of the nation. *El Pueblo*, the organ of the Red Republicans, affirms that without the aid of the Union Liberal Party the revolution would only have succeeded after a long struggle.

AMERICANS IN MADRID.

Among the recent arrivals here are Mr. BUCKINGHAM SMITH and a party of American ladies, who have been traveling over Spain unescorted by any gentleman. Miss HARPER, of Baltimore, a granddaughter of CARROLL of Carrollton, and Miss MASON, sister of the late rebel Commissioner, are among them.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Details of the Effect of the First Shocks in San Francisco and Vicinity.

From the San Francisco Alta California, Oct. 21.

At precisely 7:54 o'clock this morning the most severe earthquake which has occurred since the occupation of California by the Americans shook our city. The general excitement prevailing throughout the city renders it difficult to give anything like an accurate account of the amount of damage done or the number of casualties. This is the first earthquake that has ever caused loss of life in San Francisco, and the amount of damage caused is unquestionably greater than that caused by the shock of Oct. 8, 1865.

THE WEATHER AND THE SHOCKS.

This earthquake differed in many particulars from any which had previously visited our city. The morning was moderately warm, and a dense fog covered the town. There was not a trace of a breeze perceptible in the town, but the telegraph from Point Lobos says, "Wind northwest." The first indication of the approach of the earthquake was a slight rumbling sound, as of something rolling along the sidewalk, coming apparently from the direction of the ocean. Whether this proceeded from beneath the surface of the earth, or from the agitation of loose bodies on the surface, is uncertain; the most general opinion appears to be that it was from the latter. The shock commenced in the form of slow horizontal movements, the effect being precisely such as would be produced on a frail wooden building by a person shaking the door violently in an attempt to force it open. The motion was purely horizontal, not perpendicular, as in the great earthquake of 1865. The oscillations continued from ten to fifteen seconds, growing more rapid and more violent for six or seven seconds, then increasing in force and rapidity for four or five seconds, then suddenly ceasing. The motion was so great that water was thrown over both sides of a pail not more than two-thirds full, which was sitting on the ground on the summit of Russian Hill, where the shock was felt with less force than in any other part of the city. At 8:42½ there was a very slight shock, just perceptible, but it coming on the heels of the great one, people generally rushed into the street, apprehensive of what might follow. At 10:23 A. M. a third shock, quite a sharp one, was felt, and a panic was created on the principal streets, crowds rushing in frantic and foolish excitement from every building and running madly along the sidewalks without any clear idea of where they were going or what they wished to do. At 11 A. M. precisely a fourth and very slight shock was felt. The fog cleared away and the sun shone out in a cloudless sky, while a slight breeze sprung up at that hour. Up to the present writing no more shocks have been felt.

THE EFFECT ON THE TOWN.

The great shock of 1868 produced a wholly different effect on buildings from that of 1865. In October, 1865, glass was broken and shivered in atoms in all the lower part of the city by the perpendicular oscillation, while comparatively few walls were shaken down or badly injured. The earthquake of to-day broke very little glass in any part of the city, but the damage by the falling of cornices, awnings and walls was immense. West of Stockton-street and north of Geary-street no damage of any kind worthy of mention was done; a stranger passing through that part of the town would fail to discover any traces of the great commotion which had just occurred. Occasionally a little plastering was shaken down, or the wall of some old or poorly constructed brick building was slightly opened, but beyond this there was nothing. On Rincon Hill the effect was very much the same. Coming down from the upper part of the city, the first serious effects of the earthquake which we noticed was at the drug-store at the southeast corner of Dupont and Washington streets, the windows of which were completely demolished. From this point eastward to the bay, and southward to Mission Bay, the destruction of windows and damage to walls increases. The shock was principally felt on "made ground" and the flats, where the foundation is known to be unreliable at all times. Along Montgomery-street quite a number of buildings are damaged, and eastward toward the bay there are few buildings which are wholly uninjured, while many are utterly ruined. On the eastern shore of the bay, and, in fact, all the way around it, everything built on the flats has suffered severely. It is a noticeable and gratifying fact that not a single building constructed as it should be in a city liable to earthquakes like San Francisco, has suffered to any extent at all. This earthquake demonstrates the proposition that, with proper care in the construction of our buildings, San Francisco is as safe a place to live in as any on the continent. But greater care must be taken hereafter, and we may learn a valuable lesson by this disaster, if we have the sense to profit by it. When the great shock culminated, a stampede from every building in the city took place. Hundreds of horses on the streets, frightened by the rush of people, took fright and ran away, adding to the danger and excitement of the moment. As the fire and battlement walls and heavy awnings were coming down in all the lower part of the city, numerous casualties, more or less severe, occurred, and there was a considerable loss of life.

The public school buildings are generally well constructed, and were damaged very slightly, if at all. Part of them escaped wholly uninjured. Nevertheless, the prevailing excitement being very great, and the liability to panics among the scholars on any alarm being given so great as to be in itself a more threatening danger for them than that of the earthquakes proper, it was deemed best to close the schools for to-day. As the minor "tapering off" shocks were felt the excitement increased instead of diminishing, as it should have done, seeing that all our experience goes to show that the worst invariably comes first in San Francisco earthquakes—and the merchants generally commenced closing their stores. By 10 A. M. business was pretty generally suspended, not because apprehension was felt to any extent of further damage or danger, but because the excitement was so great that no business could well be transacted. The Stock Exchange met and adjourned for the day without transacting any business. The streets were filled with people—men, women and children—"seeing the sights," congratulating each other that it was no worse, and chatting and laughing, and running about generally as if at a show or fair. The impression a stranger would gain from the faces of those on the streets would be that some pleasurable excitement had occurred. Certainly there was nothing in the appearance of our people to indicate that a great calamity had befallen them, or that their confidence in the stability of San Francisco had been shaken for a moment.

THE SHOCK AT OAKLAND.

The earthquake at Oakland was very severe. A gentleman who left there this forenoon communicates the following: Hundreds of chimneys were thrown down, and many houses more or less damaged. Brick buildings were very badly damaged, but, fortunately, none fell. No lives were lost, but a few persons were injured by the falling of a chimney, but none seriously. The draw of the railroad bridge was thrown twelve inches out of line, so that the cars cannot cross. At Alameda the asylum was badly damaged, all the chimneys being thrown down. Three distinct shocks have been felt since the first one. After the first shock a strong sulphurous smell was perceptible.

JABEZ CLEMENTS sends us the following: I was on the Alameda wharf when the shock occurred this morning, and as everything was quiet around I had an opportunity to observe the phenomena particularly. The motion seemed to be cross-wise of the wharf, and was so severe that it was difficult to stand—impossible to stand still. No sound accompanied the motion, except that occasioned by the vibration of the timbers of the wharf. A few seconds after the motion ceased a loud noise was heard in the direction of Oakland—such as might be caused by the falling of a building. The water of the bay was perfectly smooth at the time of the shock, and no perceptible disturbance of the surface took place. Even at the edge, where the ground was almost level and the water consequently shallow for a considerable distance, the ripple was hardly noticeable. I was informed, however, that the shock was felt on the steamers very distinctly, and that the engines were stopped, the officers supposing that some accident had occurred to the machinery. The tall chimney of the workshop of the Alameda Railroad vibrated more than a foot from a perpendicular line, but was not thrown down.

The Effect in Sacramento.

From the Sacramento Union, Oct. 22.

Our city received a pretty heavy earthquake shock about one minute to 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the vibration being southeast and northwest. Those of our citizens still in their beds were aroused from their slumbers summarily, and evinced in some instances a most ludicrous desire to know what was transpiring. Many others became frightened at the rattling of shutters, windows and crockery ware, the ringing of door-bells, shaking of gas fixtures and everything else that would shake, and made good time for the centre of the street. Pedestrians walked with a wary eye cast toward the fire-walls of buildings, not desiring at that early hour to be seen with bricks in their hats. The Capitol building, at Seventh and I streets, received an unpleasantly severe shake—something like that the country is giving the party to which the gentlemen occupying the building belong. The water in the river receded at first, and then rose again with a rush, causing considerable commotion among the various craft lying at the levee. It is thought the duration of the vibration was about twenty or thirty minutes. We are happy to be able to say, however, that no damage was done, with the exception of the loosening of a little plaster in a few old buildings. A light shock was felt at 10:30 A. M.

Later Particulars—Previous Earthquakes on the Pacific Coast.

From the Sacramento Union, Oct. 22.

The earthquake which was felt in this city yesterday morning, at 7:59 o'clock, with sufficient severity to excite alarm but not terror, was much more startling at San Francisco and in the Bay Counties. Our own first dispatches, received two hours after the shock, show that it was severest in Alameda County, about twenty to thirty miles south of San Francisco. In San Francisco, though the damages to property were at first roughly estimated at "several millions," the result was not so fearful nor so destructive of life as was apprehended. The casualties reported sum up twelve persons killed and seven pretty badly injured. The list of buildings thrown down or damaged foots up a large number—large enough to justify a fear that the first reports of losses may not have been exaggerated. That part of the city between Montgomery-street and the bay, built mostly on "made" ground, fared worst, as in the shock of October, 1865, and but little damage was sustained in the upper part of the city, where the foundations are laid in solid ground. In Oakland, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Alvarado, Redwood City, San Mateo, San Jose, Petaluma and Vallejo the shock was quite as severe as in the lower part of San Francisco. It was also felt in Stockton with a good deal of severity, in Sonoma, Sonora, in Marysville lightly, and more heavily in Grass Valley. The motion was horizontal, and continued from ten to twelve seconds, increasing in violence to the last. It was preceded by a rumbling noise, which, however, may have been caused by the rattling of buildings and not by anything going on under ground. Here in Sacramento, those who observed its effect out in the streets say flag-staffs and trees vibrated ten feet, and that the water of the river rose and fell a foot and a half. The clocks in many houses were stopped, and the chronometer clocks in several establishments being stopped, show the exact time of the occurrence to have been just one minute before 8 A. M. In San Francisco there were five slighter shocks felt between the first and 5:20 P. M. Each of these was felt here as well, but they produced no alarm. The weather could not have been more delightful than on this occasion. Here there was a perfectly clear sky, with a temperature at about 66 degrees. No wind perceptible. It continued clear, calm and warm all through the day, and was almost sultry at 8 last night. This condition is notably that in which nearly all our great earthquakes on this coast occur. Just before and after that of Oct. 8, 1865, the same weather phenomena were observed; and such a day as yesterday at this season of the year nearly always mingles with its delights a lurking suspicion that mischief is brewing below.

This has undoubtedly been the heaviest earthquake experienced on the coast since the American occupation, though nearly 200 shocks have been noted down from 1850 to 1868. Of all these there were but four or five of an exciting character—one May 15, 1851; another Feb. 15, 1856, which threw down a building on Battery-street; another in December, 1863, and the most noted of all (prior to the one of which we are now writing) that of Oct. 8, 1865, of which the first reports estimated the damages at $250,000, but which caused no loss of life. The record of the earthquake of October, 1865, on file in the *Union* of that month, shows that it, too, was felt with considerable severity here, at Stockton, Petaluma, San Jose, San Leandro, and Santa Cruz, but not at all felt as far south on the coast as Los Angeles, or the San Joaquin Valley as Visalia, or in the mountain regions to the east. The heaviest earthquake of which we have any record in this State preceding this one, occurred in the southern counties on Sunday, September, 1812. It was marked by the same weather conditions of this and of that of 1865, and was more violent than either. It destroyed the Mission building of San Juan Capistrano, Los Angeles county, and of Purisima, in Santa Barbara county. The shock came from the southeast, and so did this and the one of October, 1865. It was noted in that one that dizziness and nausea seized upon the people, as was the case yesterday, and also on the shaky Sunday of October, 1865. On the same day with the severe earthquake of May 15, 1851, there occurred a remarkable eruption of Mauna Loa, in the Sandwich Islands; and it may suggest profitable reflections to mention that for several weeks prior to the earthquake yesterday, volcanic phenomena were observed and commented upon by persons residing in the regions of Alpine and Inyo Counties. These were generally preceded by earthquakes, and during one part of this local disturbance, Owen's Lake rose a good many feet higher than its ordinary water mark at this season. It is possible that there may be some connection between these volcanic disturbances in the Sierra Nevada and the earthquake we have just experienced. What this occurrence teaches San Franciscans is that their future welfare in a great measure depends upon their extending the city upon the solid ground among the hills and stopping their advance upon the waters of the bay.

CANADA.

Its Trade with the United States—Exports for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1868.

From the Toronto Globe.

We subjoin a carefully prepared statement of the principal exports to the United States from this port for the present year, as compared with 1867. Statements of the exports from Port Hope and Cobourg are also given—the three ports being selected as having Consular agencies attached, and forming what has been mapped out by our American friends as "the District of Toronto." As far as it goes, the results shown are complete. It will be observed that this year there have been no exports to the United States in several articles which were sent there in 1867; and this is partly accounted for, as far as we can gather, not from any falling off in the exports generally, but from the fact that the traffic in question—with a good deal not here indicated—has sought Canadian rather than American routes of travel. Other markets have probably been found this year, in the varying course of trade, and it is to be hoped they have all been better. This year the total exports from Toronto to the States reached about $2,198,279, as against $1,929,588 for the same period of 1867—making an increase in the exports of 1868 of $268,691. This year from Port Hope the total value of the exports to the same quarter is set down at $1,627,169 02; and from Coburg, $478,376—making the value of the total exports of the three ports foot up to $4,303,824.

Classifying the list of exports in hand, we find it to consist of the following articles: In grain the total shipments from the three ports reached about 2,434,529 bushels, representing a value of $2,598,955, or within $447,043 of the total exports.

Barley, which, up to the present, has been in most active demand at this point, and which at one time touched the very handsome figure of $1 53 per bushel, constitutes the largest export in the year's operations, and the figure it commanded this year, as compared with last, was such that though the quantity fell short 1,033,308 bushels, the value represented only shows a decline of $293,425. In 1867, 2,254,463 bushels left this port for the Sates. This year but 1,221,155 bushels, which are valued at $1,154,300.

Wheat, our next heaviest export, also shows a falling off in quantity and value this year. There were 498,178 bushels sent over, against 872,151 in 1867—showing a falling off in quantity of 373,973 bushels—representing the sum of $609,608.

Of cattle and horses it appears there were exported about 1,878, valued at $117,096. Hogs to the number of 470 went the same road, and are set down as being worth nearly $2,090.

As far as Toronto is concerned, this year's business shows a falling off in the lumber sent to the States of 17,841,954 feet, worth in the neighborhood of $173,000. The total lumber export for the three places for which these calculations are made reaches 96,448,107 feet, valued at $1,307,034. The decline in this export, as above noticed, was anticipated this Spring, owing to a depression in the business on the other side, and the inability of dealers to hold over stocks till a more favorable period.

The total quantity of wool sent away is set down at 440,927 pounds for the present year, as against 233,058 in 1867. This evidences a decline in quantity of 207,869 pounds, but the difference in the valuation for the two periods is only $1,722.

In 1867 there were exports in iron ore, rags, oats, hams, pelts, refined oil, safes and shrubbery—none of which appear to have traveled the same road this year. They represent a united value of nearly $93,000. The safes were ten in number, and found their way to our friends in the Lower Provinces, by way of Portland, we suppose. Over $40,000 worth of the hams mentioned were sent through to England, in bond.

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

The first of a course of lectures to be delivered this Winter before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, was given last evening by Col. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, at Steinway Hall, before a large audience. The subject chosen was the "Decisive Battles of America." These, the speaker asserted, were the final victory of MILES STANDISH over the Indians, the capture of Quebec by WOLFE, the battle of Bunker Hill, and that of Gettysburg. The first triumph induced fifty years of peace, in which great material progress was made, and during which period the germ of this great Republic was engendered. The second settled the question of mastery on this continent between the English and the French, and decided the fate of Canada. The third opened the eyes of England to the strength of the colonists, and in revealing to the latter their own power, fortified them for the struggle whose trail of glory has been the great United States. Gettysburg was the fourth and last decisive battle. It was the saving of Philadelphia, and perhaps New-York. It vastly weakened and disheartened the rebels, and led to their final submission and a consolidation of the Union.

The speaker, in alluding to the above battles, gave many particulars regarding them, and entered somewhat into the history of the several periods of their existence.

Fire Marshal's Report.

By the regular monthly report of the Metropolitan Fire Marshal, made yesterday to the Police Commissioners, it appears that there were 94 fires and alarms during the month of October. Of the alarms, nine were "still" alarms and eleven were false alarms. Fifteen fires were discovered by the Police; two fires were caused by fireworks, one by explosion of chemicals, two by explosion of kerosene, two by defective gas-pipes and meters, four from defects in heating apparatus, one by an attempt to burn bedbugs, one from smoking a pipe, one from children playing with matches, and the remainder from various accidental causes. On the 1st of October JACK BAUM was arrested for setting fire to shop No. 21 Hudson-street, but was discharged from want of evidence. On the 14th NATHAN and WILLIAM WOLF were arrested and held to answer on a charge of setting fire to their grocery store, No. 189 Avenue C. On the 15th, ROBERT JACKSON was arrested and held to answer on a charge of setting fire to premises No. 305 West Twenty-fourth-street. There were forty-four fires, causing a loss of less than $100 each; eighteen between $100 and $1,000, six between $1,000 and $5,000, three between $5,000 and $10,000, two between $10,000 and $50,000, one above $100,000. Total amount of loss on buildings, $108,090; total amount of loss on stock, $101,565; total, $209,655. Total amount of insurance on buildings, $176,850; total amount of insurance on stock, $421,700; total, $598,550.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN PELL-STREET.—At 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the fourth floor of the large six story brick building Nos. 20 and 22 Pell-street, occupied by CHARLES KETCHAM, as a hoop-skirt wire factory, who sustained a loss of $500, fully insured. The first floor is occupied by the Union Paste Company, who sustained a loss of $400; insured. The second floor is occupied by HORTAG & WOLFSOHN, as a box factory. The third floor is occupied by the New-York Photograph Company; loss $300. The fifth floor, occupied by P. DANFORD & Co., as a hat factory, was damaged to the extent of $400. The building is owned by JOSEPH BURR, who loses $2,000 by fire and water.

MEETING OF THE PIANOMAKERS' SHOP CLUBS.—Last night a meeting of the delegates of the Pianomakers' Shop Clubs was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Mr. H. SIEBERT being in the chair, and Mr. C. KINKELDEY being Secretary. After the ordinary business had been dispensed with, a general strike of the pianomakers of this City was resolved upon, and a committee appointed to arrange a mass meeting shortly for that purpose. The object of this movement is to compel the manufacturers to accord an advance of 10 per cent. on the present rates of wages, which advance the pianomakers had demanded but could not obtain.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAMP EXPLOSION—THREE PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED.—A kerosene lamp explosion took place on Wednesday evening at the house No. 11 Sheffield-street, Newark. One of the occupants of the house, Mrs. JAMES RICE, had lighted a lamp, and was about placing it on a mantel shelf, and had turned round to send away from the room two of her children who had followed her, when the lamp fell from her hand on the stove, and an explosion was the result. Mrs. RICE's clothing became ignited, and in endeavoring to escape from the house to the street fell down the steps. A gentleman passing by at the time ran to her rescue, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The woman was then removed to the house, and now lies there dangerously ill. One of her arms was burned to a crisp, and the upper part of her body suffered much. It is said that hopes of her recovery are but slight. The children were also injured.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—These Sessions were held yesterday, Judge RANDOLPH presiding. A man named DANIEL FLANAGAN pleaded guilty to assault and battery. Sentence deferred.... JANE COOKE was convicted for having a few months since obtained money from parties at Bergen, under the false representation that she was a collector for the Home of Friendless Children in Jersey City. Sentence deferred.....WM. GERAGHTY was convicted of burglary. He was found at midnight in the room of Mrs. CATHARINE FALLON, Jersey City. A book which had been in her pocket was missing, but was subsequently recovered in a remote corner of the room....ROBERT JOYCE was found guilty for having, at South Bergen, assaulted a Police officer. Sentence deferred....D. W. SMITH, P. HUGHES, A. LYMAN, J. McDONALD and W. SIMMS were arraigned for having resisted an officer in the discharge of his duty. The case was not concluded.

ARRESTS IN NEWARK FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.—JAMES O'NEILL was arrested yesterday by Detective FISHER, at Newark, for voting illegally at the election on Tuesday, and also at the Charter election on the 13th ult. At the Charter election he said he had lost his naturalization papers, and he, therefore, swore in his vote. On Tuesday he appeared with papers but a few days old. He was committed for examination....MARTIN BOLINQU, a German, who has been in this country only three years, voted on Tuesday on papers issued by the Essex County Court on his own oath and that of GEORGE RUCHER. The latter was arrested for perjury, and the two were locked up for examination.

BURGLARY.—A man named TOM SMITH, gasfitter, a native of England, was arrested yesterday morning at the Hoboken Ferry, by Officer BURKE, on suspicion of burglary. On his person were found five bottles of California champagne, fifty imported cigars and a few gas-burners. The officer visited Hudson City, and there ascertained that the property had been taken from the house of Mr. GEORGE ELLWOOD, of that place, which was entered by false keys. Forty dollars in money was also taken from the premises. Recorder POPE committed the prisoner for trial.

ARREST OF AN OFFICER.—Constable PETER DONOHUE was arrested yesterday in the town of Union for having committed a felonious assault on Constable LAURELL, and having rescued from him PHILIP McMAHON, who committed a murderous assault on the boy RYAN, at Weehawken, on Sunday, the 25th ult. He was held in $2,000 bail to answer by Justice WHITE. Hon. NOAH D. TAYLOR, the newly-elected Senator, became his bondsman. TIMOTHY McGRATH, who assisted DONOHUE, has not yet been apprehended.

ROBBERY.—A Swiss girl, who gave the name of MARY, aged about 22, was employed some time since in the boarding-house No. 181 Meadow-street, Hoboken. She continued in service up to yesterday morning, when she disappeared, and has not since been heard of. From the house there are missing six dresses, a lot of under-clothing, pocket handkerchiefs and gold breastpin. MARY pretends she can speak but little English. She is tall, has red cheeks and some of her front teeth are gone.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—A man named ROBERT ANDERSON, while walking on the track of the New-Jersey Railroad, near the dock of the Newark Ice Company, in Newark, yesterday afternoon, was run over by the 5:30 train from New-York, and instantly killed. His body was removed to the dead-house. An inquest will be held this evening.

PANIC IN A SCHOOL-HOUSE.—The children at school in the Catholic Institute, South Sixth-street, Jersey City, were panic-stricken yesterday and rushed from the building, supposing it to be on fire. The alarm was caused by a hissing noise and the filling of the school-room with steam, the result of a flaw in the steam pipes. No person was injured.

THE PISTOL.—A man named JOHN A. DONNELLY was arrested on the evening of the 3d inst. for having, in the public street of Hudson City, presented a loaded pistol at MICHAEL REILLY, Police officer, and another, and threatened to shoot them. After his arrest he escaped from the custody of the officer, but was again taken into custody. He was committed, by Recorder ALDRIDGE, in default of $500 bail.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY.—A serious affray occurred on Tuesday evening at Mount Pisgah, Sussex County, between DANIEL UTTER and MARTIN CLIFFORD. There was an old difficulty between the parties, which culminated as above. CLIFFORD drew his knife and stabbed UTTER in the chest, inflicting, it is feared, a fatal wound. CLIFFORD has not yet been arrested, and it is supposed he has taken refuge in the hills of Pike County, Penn.

JUMPED FROM THE TRAIN.—A man named JOHN HAMILL jumped off a train of cars, while in motion, at the Chestnut-street Depot, Newark, yesterday. He received a scalp wound and was injured in the arm and back. His injuries were attended to, after which he was taken home.

ROBBERY.—A lad named JOHN HENRY stole $12 yesterday at Newark from the milk wagon of JOHN ENGLAND, Irvington. He was pursued, captured, taken to the station-house, and committed for trial.

MISSION.—A mission will be commenced at St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Elizabethport, on Sunday, Nov. 8, by the Passionist Fathers. It will continue for a week.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5—1:20 P. M.

American Securities are quiet at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds........74¾
Erie Railway Shares........27¾
Illinois Central........97¼

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 5—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firm.
PROVISIONS—Lard, 66s. ⅌ cwt.
PRODUCE—Tallow, 50s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Sugar, to arrive, 25s. 9d.@26s. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅛ for both money and the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds heavy at........74¾
Erie Railway Shares........27¾
Illinois Central........97

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 5—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands........11¼d.@11⅜d.
Middling Orleans........11⅝d.@11¾d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 31st ult., since last report, have been 16,000 bales.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5—11:15 A. M.

Sugar, 25s. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, to arrive. Linseed Cakes, £12 5s.@£12 10s. ⅌ ton for Western in bags.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5—Evening.

The decrease of specie in the Bank of England since the last weekly report is £367,000 yesterday.

Consols closed at 94¼@94⅜ for money and 94⅜ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm at 74¾.
Illinois Central Railway Shares........97¼
Erie Railway Shares........27¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Nov. 5—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are now steady at 79½@79¾.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 5—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closes firm at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands........11¼d.
Middling Orleans........11½d.

The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

HAVRE, Thursday, Nov. 5—Evening.

COTTON—The market for Tres Ordinaire on the spot closed firm at 140f. ⅌ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 5—5 P. M.

PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine has advanced 3d., and closed at 28s. 9d.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 5—5 P. M.

PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine is quoted at 28s. 6d. Tallow, 52s. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar on the spot, 26s.; afloat, 26s. 6d.@26s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The market for Petroleum is quiet and steady; Standard White is quoted at 53f.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Exchange—Plenty offering and rates declining; on London, 14½@15 ⅌ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 22½@21½ ⅌ cent. discount; short sight, 21@20 ⅌ cent. discount; 60 days' sight, in gold, 3@3½ ⅌ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Eastern Exchange very firm at 1-10 ⅌ cent premium, selling. FLOUR dull at $5 75@$6 25 for Spring Extras. WHEAT dull at a decline of 2c.@2½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 18@$1 20; No. 2 at $1 13. CORN dull and declined 3c.@4c.; sales of No. 1 at 78c.; No. 2 at 72c.@75c.; Rejected, 68c.@69c. OATS quiet at a decline of 1c.@1½c.; sales of No. 1 at 45½c.@45⅝c. RYE dull at a decline of 2½c.@3c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 05@$1 05½, and No. 2 at $1 02. BARLEY declined 8c.@5c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 47@$1 52; Rejected, $1 21@$1 27. HIGHWINES, $1@$1 01. MESS PORK steady; New, $25; Mess Ordinary, $24; Thin Mess, $22 50; Prime Mess nominal at $24; Extra Prime, $18; Dry Salt Shoulders firmer at 10c.@10½c. LARD, 15¼c.@15½c. CATTLE dull at $4@$5 75 for common Cows and good Steers. LIVE HOGS active at a decline of 10c.; sales at $6 65@$7 75 for fair to choice. FREIGHTS dull at 6c. on Oats to Buffalo. RECEIPTS to-day—4,600 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Rye, 8,500 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—15,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 70,000 bushels Oats, 28,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley, 2,800 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 5.

FLOUR in good demand and market unchanged; sales 2,100 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 6,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55, and 360 bushels White Canada at $2 12½. CORN unchanged; sales 4,600 bushels No. 1 at $1 08. OATS held at 68c. for Western. BARLEY held at $2 05@$2 10 for Up-Lake Canada; but little offering; sales, 4,700 bushels Up-Lake, 20,000 bushels and 5,500 bushels Jefferson County at $1 90. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $26@28; Middlings, $36 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 17c.; Corn and Barley, 15c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—82,000 bushels Wheat, 15,500 bushels Barley, 4,700 bushels Rye, 493,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—650 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 28,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 5.

TOBACCO heavy. COTTON—Middling, 22½c. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extra, $5 90@$6; Double Extra, $7@$7 75; Treble Extra to Fancy, $8 50@$11 50. WHEAT dull; Prime to Choice Red, $1 50@$1 60; do White, $1 65@$1 90; Spring, $1 17½ for Choice No. 2, and $1 20@$1 22½ for No. 1. CORN dull at 80c.@83c., the latter for Choice White. OATS firmer at 48c.@52c. BARLEY dull at $1 65@$1 80 for Prime to Choice Iowa, and $2 10@$2 17½ for Fancy Illinois and Missouri. RYE advancing; sales at $1 05@$1 11. PORK dull at $29 25. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18⅝c.@18¾c. Canvassed Sugar-cured HAMS, 18c. LARD, 17c. for tierce and 19c. for keg. WHISKY, $1 13. CATTLE dull at $3@$5 25, gross. HOGS, $6@$7 50, gross. SHEEP, $3@$5 ⅌ head. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 1,500 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 5.

COTTON easier; Middlings, 23¾c.; sales, 4,500 bales; receipts, 3,427 bales. Gold, 133½. Sterling Exchange, 143¾@145½; New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ⅌ cent. discount. SUGAR higher; Fair, 12⅝c.; Prime, 14½c.; Yellow Clarified, 15¼c. MOLASSES firmer; Fair, 80c.; Prime to Choice, 82c.@92c. FLOUR dull and lower; Superfine and Single Extra, $6 50@$7; Treble Extra, $7 75@$8. CORN in light supply; New, 85c.@90c.; Old, $1 10. OATS in good demand and easier at 59c.@60c. BRAN, $1 17½@$1 20. HAY scarce; Western, $31; Northern, $28@$29. PORK dull at $32 25. BACON is in demand; Shoulders, 14¾c.@15c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.@19c.; Clear Sides, 20c. LARD irregular; tierce, 19c.; keg, 21c. COFFEE quiet and firm; Prime Rio, 16¼c.@16⅝c.; Fair, 14c.@15c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 5.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 65,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels; Flour, 10,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS during the last 48 hours—Wheat, 456,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 235,000 bushels; Rye, 57,000 bushels. FREIGHTS declined; Wheat 20c., Corn 17c., Oats 13c. to New-York. FLOUR steady; sales 5,000 bbls. City ground at $7@$7 50. WHEAT neglected; samples generally withdrawn; quotations entirely nominal. CORN inactive; sales of car lots at 97c.@98c. OATS held at 59c.; no buyers. RYE nominal at $1 24. BARLEY, four-rowed Canada, offered at $1 90 with no buyers. HIGHWINES—Small sales at $1 08. PORK, $26 50 for New Mess. LARD, 17¼c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 5.

COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 25c. FLOUR quiet; Howard-street Superfine, $6 75@$7 50; Howard-street Extra, $8@$10 75; Howard-street Family, $11@$12; City Mills Superfine, $6 75@$7 50; City Mills Extra, $8@$11; City Mills Family, $11 50@$13; Western Superfine, $6 50@$7; Western Extra, $8@$9 25; Western Family, $10@$11. WHEAT dull; Prime to Choice Red, $2 30@$2 40. CORN dull; Old White, $1@$1 05; Yellow, $1 05@$1 10. OATS dull at 70c.@72c. RYE dull and nominal. MESS PORK quiet at $30 50. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17c.@17½c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Shoulders, 14½c.@15c.; HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD dull at 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 5.

COTTON firmer; Middlings, 25¾c.@26½c. PETROLEUM unchanged. COFFEE unchanged. SUGAR in fair demand; Cuba, 12¼c.; Clarified, 13½c. FLOUR dull; home consumers purchase freely; sales 1,200 bbls. Northwestern Extra Family at $7 25@$7 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio Winter Wheat do., $8 50@$10 75; Fancy, $11 50@$13. WHEAT very quiet; Red, $1 90@$2 10; Amber, $2 10. RYE, $1 35. CORN—Slow sales; Yellow, $1 12; Mixed Western, $1 20. OATS unchanged; sales 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 72c. WHISKY, $1 11@$1 18. PROVISIONS unchanged.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Thursday, Nov. 5.

FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT declining; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 93@$1 95; White Michigan, $1 80; Amber, $1 66@$1 68. CORN declined 2½c.; sales of No. 1 at 87½c.@88c. OATS declined 1c.@2c.; sales of Michigan at 54½c. RYE—Sales of No. 1 at $1 15. BARLEY dull. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bush. Corn, 19,000 bush. Oats, 2,200 bush. Rye. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bush. Wheat, 9,500 bush. Corn, 4,200 bush. Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 5.

FLOUR dull; City and Minnesota, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT dull at $1 24 for No. 1, and $1 11 for No. 2. OATS dull at 47c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 90c. for No. 1. RYE declining; sales at $1 05 for No. 1. BARLEY active; sales at $1 70. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bush. Wheat, 2,000 bush. Oats, 1,000 bush. Corn, 1,000 bush. Rye, 4,000 bush. Barley. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bush. Wheat, 2,000 bush. Rye.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Thursday, Nov. 5.

FLOUR in moderate demand; Family, $7 50@$7 75. GRAIN unchanged. COTTON quiet; Middling, 23¾c. WHISKY, $1 15. PROVISIONS unchanged; sales of BACON—Clear Sides at 18¼c. GREEN MEATS held at 8c.@11c.@12½c. LARD sold at 16c. for prime kettle rendered. Gold, 132½. Exchange firm. HOGS dull and lower at $9 25; receipts, 2,000 head.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Nov. 5.

COTTON firm at 22½c.; receipts, 1,735 bales; exports, 3,589 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN—New, 90c.; Old, $1. OATS, 60c. PORK, $32 50@$33. LARD, 19c.@19½c. BACON excited; Shoulders, 14c.@15c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.@19c.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 5.

TOBACCO firm at $6@$14 for Common to Medium Leaf. FLOUR, A No. 1, $9 25; Superfine, $6. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 85. CORN—Old, shelled, 90c.@93c.; New, 58c. OATS, 53c. in bulk. COTTON, 22¾c.@23c. WHISKY, nominal.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 5.

COTTON closed easier; sales 600 bales; Middlings, 23¾c.@24c.; receipts, 2,734 bales; exports coastwise, 1,732 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 5.

COTTON active and ⅛c. better; sales 850 bales Middlings at 24c. Receipts to-day, 1,283 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 2,176 bales; coastwise, 1,267 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Nov. 5.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 40c.@40½c. ROSIN, $1 60@$6 25. CRUDE TURPENTINE, $2 65. COTTON, 22¾c. for Mixed.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Nov. 5.

COTTON quiet and firm; sales 1,000 bales; Middlings, 23¾c.; receipts, 367 bales; exports yesterday and to-day, 5,680 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR, $5 25@$6 25. WHEAT—Good shipping, $1 75. Legal Tenders, 74.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 5.

COTTON—The market was dull; sales 176 bales; receipts, 445 bales; Middlings nominally 23c.@23½c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Stocks heavy; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 24½; Reading Railroad, 46⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾. Gold, 132⅝.

[Advertisement.]

The Presidential election excitement is short-lived; but the enthusiasm aroused by the incomparable Hats of the crown of fashion, KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., is perennial. The recherche Hats now being issued by KNOX impart that air of elegance to the wearers which the beau monde imperatively demand.

[Advertisement.]

Had the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank been properly protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, the janitor would have known the instant the robbers entered, or opened window or door, thus giving him time to defend himself and property.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Weser	Oct. 24	Bremen	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Palmyra	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Nov. 5	New-York	Bremen
City of Antwerp	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Britannia	Nov. 7	New-York	Glasgow

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 36 | Sun sets..... 4 51 | Moon rises..... 10 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 05 | Gov. Island..12 54 | Hell Gate .. 2 16

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Ashland, Crowell, Wilmington, N. C., James Hand; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, N. L. McCready; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Aberdeen, Treat, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Jonathan Chase, Chase, Molendo and Callao, Walsh & Carver; Hypathia, (Br.,) Macloon, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant.

Brigs Pedro, Davis, Jacksonville, Warren Ray; E. C. Gates, Freeman, Satilla River, Jam., Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Annie Curran, (Br.,) Peck, St. John, N. B., via Portland, Smithers & Co.; Henrietta Hill, Hill, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes; W. Penn, Colter, Fire Island, H. W. Jackson; E. M. Powell, Mitchell, Boston, Snow & Richardson; F. Althemius, Curtis, Elizabethport, Snow & Richardson; Nellie Potter, Hovey, Newbern, Goodspeed & White; Evelyn, Bulger, Stamford.

Sloop Express, Lindell, Perth Amboy.

Arrived.

Steamship Ocean Queen, King, Aspinwall Oct. 28, at 6:15 P. M., with mdse., mails, treasure and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Oct. 30, at 12 M., lat. 15 30 N., lon. 78 37 W., spoke steamship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall. Nov. 3, at 8:25 A. M., lat. 30, lon. 74 40 W., spoke steamship Arizona, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship James S. Green, Inman, Georgetown, D. C., and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Niagara, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince Oct. 22, via Gonaives same day, with mdse. and 19 passengers to R. Murray, Jr.

Steamship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., with mdse. and passengers to I. K. Roberts.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and 4 passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Empire, Price, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Bark Amelia Ross, (Br.,) Bower, Iquique, Peru, Aug. 3, with nitrate of soda to order. Rounded Cape Horn Sept. 2, and fell in with large quantities of ice; also carried away figure-head. Sept. 22, lat. 34 43 S., lon. 27 40, signalized a Br. bark showing official numbers H. D. W. F., from London for Shanghae, 47 ds. out. Oct. 4, crossed the equator in lon. 33; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds, previously moderate weather.

Bark Zizine, (of Liverpool,) Shelston, Zante Sept. 1, with dried fruit to order—vessel to G. F. Bulley. Has been 5 ds. N. of Bermuda, with heavy N. W. winds, previously fine weather.

Bark Sea Eagle, (of Philadelphia,) Hawes, Grand Turk, T. I., 11 ds., with salt to Duncan McColl—vessel to Wilson & Asmus. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds.

Bark Loyal, (Norw.,) Ericsson, Cardiff 52 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had light variable winds and much rain during the passage.

Brig Lark, (of Baltimore,) Scopear, Maracaibo 22 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Jones & Lough. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds, previously N. E. winds and moderate weather.

Brig J. Poliedo, (of Nassau,) Plummer, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had heavy E. and N. E. gales the entire passage.

Brig Eva N. Johnson, Johnson, Baltimore via Hampton Roads, with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Katie, (Dan.,) Townsend, St. Croix, via Port Jefferson 5 ds., in ballast to P. Hanford.

Schr. Stampede, Stratten, Jacksonville 15 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark.

Schr. Fashion, Carberry, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Maracaybo, Hanley, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Rogers, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. S. Weldon, Bowne, Chincoteague, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Francis G. Davis, (of Harwich,) Doane, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Alfred P. Howe, Ellis, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. J. Cunningham, North, Philadelphia, for New-London.

Schr. John C. Henry, Dikes, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. S. Nelson Hall, Stewart, South Amboy, for Norwich.

Schr. Telegraph, Toole, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. L. & M. Knowles, Knowles, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Pauline, Edwards, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. S. Curtis, Adams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Treasure, Somers, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Red Wing, Chapman, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Samuel L. Crocker, Crocker, Providence.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Wass, New-Haven.

Schr. Crisis, Rowen, Norwalk, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lima, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Barnes, Providence.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Jones, New-Bedford.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Norwalk.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Wurton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Moses Van Name, Van Name, Georgetown.

Schr. M. A. Ivins, Bodine, Virginia.

Schr. Ellie Bodine, Soper, Barnegat.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Alexandria.

Schr. Jacob Vaughn, Mathews, Barnegat.

Schr. Napoleon, Bailey, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Wm. R. Van Gilder, Young, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Alexandria.

Schr. E. H. Clarke, Clarke, Newton, Md.

Schr. Woodruff Sims, Pharo, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Lydia Ella, Cramer, Little Egg Harbor.

Schr. Jerusha M., Shemelia, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Smith, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Elizabeth De Hart, Lowe, Norfolk, for Portland.

Schr. Jas. P. Rogers, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Lucian, Worth, Barnegat.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Newburg, for Stamford.

Schr. July Fourth, Cobb, Rondout, for Newburyport.

Schr. Andover, Lewis, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Jane, Kennedy, Virginia.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. Henry P. Simmons, Chapin, Virginia.

Schr. Levenia, Mills, Virginia.

Schr. Annie Decker, Holbroke, Virginia.

Schr. E. B. Smith, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. E. Oliphant, Durango, Chincoteague.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffin, Philadelphia, for Newport.

Schr. Edwin, Tuttle, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Gipsey, Borden, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. John F. Dalle, Small, Norfolk, Va.

WIND—At sunset, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Hansa, for Bremen; Palmyra, for Liverpool; Eagle, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Saragossa, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 5—Arr. brigs Hattie Eaton, from Demerara; M. E. Haskell, from Rondout.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 5—Sld. steamship Monterey, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 5—Sld. steamships America, for Baltimore; Herman Livingston, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3—Arr. ship Thatcher Magoun, from New-York; whale-ship Florida, from the Arctic Ocean, with 1,760 bbls. oil, 126,000 lbs. of bone, and 1,000 lbs. of ivory.

Spoken—Oct. 11, in Behring Straits, ship Progress, with 1,100 bbls. oil; bark John Wells, with 1,000 bbls. of oil.

Sld. ship Gentoo, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 5.—Willoughby Spit light-boat now shows two lights, as per chart.

The steamer Isaac P. Smith, from New-York for Savannah, put in here for a harbor.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Oct. 25, steamship Ocean Queen, King, from New-York.

Sld. Oct. 21, bark Ocean Eagle, Saunders, for Pensacola; 23d, brig Black Fish, Bragg, for Frontera, Mex.; 24th, bark Magdalena, Searle, for New-York; 28th, steamship Ocean Eagle, King, for New-York.

At Maracaibo, Oct. 14, bark Iiva, to sail next day for New-York.

At Port-au-Prince, Oct. 28, brig Margarite, ldg. for New-York.

Arr. at Gonaives Oct. 28, bark M. Stetson, from Boston.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

MOVILLE, Nov. 5.—The steamship Columbia, Capt. Carnaghan, from New-York Oct. 24, arrived at this port to-day en route to Glasgow.

DIAMOND JEWELRY
ON THE SMALL PROFIT PLAN.
HOWARD & CO.,
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

PLANTING SEASON.

LAWN AND STREET TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS.

GRAPEVINES at low rates, by 100 and 1,000.

ROSES on their own roots, of the best sorts.

Apple, Pear, Peach and other FRUIT TREES. Blackberries and Raspberries.

For Catalogues address
PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

GAS FIXTURES.

A most extensive assortment of NEW STYLES at LOW PRICES, manufactured expressly for the FALL TRADE. Also, a choice selection of

CLOCKS

in French bronze, marble and gilt; strike the hour and half-hour; have low tick and pleasant strike, and as time-keepers warranted equal to the best. Prices very moderate. JOHN TRIGGE, No. 705 Broadway, (up stairs,) between 4th-st. and Astor-place.

CATARRH.

Catarrh invalids treated successfully by Henry A. Daniels, M. D., surgeon, No. 144 Lexington-av., N. Y.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
From the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

NO ULCER, CANCER OR FEVER SORE but can be radically cured by the use of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Dr. WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR, which is unlike Pain Paint, cures that disgusting disease, catarrh. Pint bottles, $1. Recollect, 'tis put up in white wrappers.

Test it free at Dr. WOLCOTT'S office, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

WINTER
CLOTHING.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF CLOTHING for the present season is immense. It has been cut and made in strict accordance with the prevailing fashions of the day, and among the extensive assortment will be found patterns and styles to suit the young, middle-aged and the elderly, for any occasion or occupation, or can be made to measure at short notice.

No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.

$10. SUIT COMPLETE. $10.
$12. SUIT COMPLETE. $12.
$15. SUIT COMPLETE. $15.
$18. SUIT COMPLETE. $18.
$20. SUIT COMPLETE. $20.

FREEMAN & BURR'S BUSINESS SUITS have been for years celebrated for their convenience and the comfort they give to the wearer. Men of business can in a few minutes select a suit adapted to their requirements, for the stock embraces all the newest and most serviceable goods manufactured for the present season.

No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.

$25. SUIT COMPLETE. $25.
$28. SUIT COMPLETE. $28.
$30. SUIT COMPLETE. $30.
$35. SUIT COMPLETE. $35.
$40. SUIT COMPLETE. $40.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING (which they make a specialty) embraces every novelty in style of garment and texture of material, both in SUITS and OVERCOATS, for all ages from 3 to 16 years. The extensive range of sizes kept in stock renders perfect fitting almost a certainty, or any garment can be made to measure at short notice.

No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.

$5. SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys. $5.
$8. SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys. $8.
$10. SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys. $10.
$12. SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys. $12.
$15. SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys. $15.
$20. SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys. $20.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF OVERCOATS embraces an extensive assortment of all the most desirable styles and patterns. The prices ranging from $6 to $50.

OUR NEW RULES for SELF-MEASUREMENT enable GENTLEMEN in the country to order their CLOTHING direct from us, with the certainty of being correctly and perfectly fitted.

Rules and Price List sent free on application.

FREEMAN & BURR, Clothing Warehouse,
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.

SAFES
SANBORN'S PATENT
VERSUS
VALENTINE & BUTLER'S.
THE TRIAL OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES
IN PROVIDENCE, APRIL 22, 1868.

As in a recent advertisement in the *Times* there is a one-sided statement of a so-called test of fire-proof safes made in Providence in April last, we give below a corrected statement of facts for those who are interested in the safe question. The facts are:

1. A proposition for a fair trial was made to Messrs. Valentine & Butler, as follows, which they rejected—an indication that a fair test would not answer their purpose:

PROPOSED TRIAL OF SAFES.

To Messrs. Valentine & Butler, New-York:

As it has been represented that the late trial of safes in Providence, made Sept. 5, 1867, was unfair on our part, we invite you to join us in securing a trial in the following way, that shall be known to be fair: You choose one man and we will another, and these two shall select a third, who together shall be a committee to select the safes and superintend the trial; and that everybody may know that they obtain safes not tampered with, and not prepared specially for the trial, but such as the respective parties make to sell, they shall select safes of about equal dimensions, one of your make and one of ours, that were sold to customers in the regular way of business previous to the time of the Providence trial. These they shall burn in a fair and equal way before the citizens of Providence, and the party whose safe fails first shall pay the whole expense of the trial. The fairness of such a trial no one can doubt, and we trust that you will assent to this method of satisfying the public.

AMERICAN STEAM FIRE PROOF SAFE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

2. The safe made for this so-called test was not such as Messrs. Valentine & Butler make to sell. This is proved by the fact that in all tests of such safes as they put upon the market, theirs have been the first to fail in the fire, never having lasted half as long in any test as that which they burned at Providence. The fact that they make one kind of safe to test and another to sell is also proved by their own confessions, as the following shows:

FATAL ADMISSIONS.

The undersigned hereby certify that at the time of the trial of safes, (in Providence, April 22, 1868,) and subsequently, we heard members of the firm of Valentine & Butler state that the safe furnished by them was not constructed like those they had made hitherto to sell to customers; that they did not propose to build safes like that for sale; in brief, that it was made expressly for the trial, and, moreover, that the steam safe was a great improvement on the usual plan of constructing safes, and that it could easily burn up any Valentine & Butler safe they had ever sold, or burn up any other safe of any other make in the country, the safes being of equal size and thickness of wall, or words to that effect.

WM. CARLTON IRELAND,
WALTER B. CHAPIN,
W. G. ROBINSON.

PROVIDENCE, April 28, 1868.

The steam safe burned at this test was not in perfect condition. The water from the tubes flowed in streams from the crack of the door after the fire was lighted. On opening the safe the cause was discovered. The caps of a part of the tubes were found to be fastened with hard solder, instead of the fusible metal which the Company use for this purpose. Consequently, the tubes burst and the water was wasted.

Alum, the protecting element in the Valentine & Butler safe, is expensive, and while it may be freely used in a safe made to test, but little of it can be afforded for safes made only to sell.

Water secures the protection in the steam safes. It is inexpensive, and any steam safe made to sell is as well furnished with the protecting material as any one can be.

If Messrs. Valentine & Butler are not satisfied with the tests already made, we are willing to burn one of our steam safes against TWO OF THEIRS IN SUCCESSION.

AMERICAN STEAM FIRE PROOF SAFE CO.,
No. 300 Broadway, New-York.
No. 60 Sudbury-st., Boston.
No. 28 South-st., Baltimore.

N. B.—Note the dates of the above communications.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1852.
REDFIELD
& RICE,
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,
MAKERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF
SILVER
PLATED
WARES.

We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required.
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.

F. W. LASAK'S SON,
LATE OF 520 BROADWAY.

FURS. FURS.

REMOVED TO 682 BROADWAY,

Where will be found the usual assortment of FURS, of superior quality and workmanship.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURS of all kinds on hand and to order.

F. W. LASAK'S SON,
682 BROADWAY, COR. GREAT JONES-STREET.

LOOK AT THE PRICES
OF
White French China,
ALL OF THE NEW PLAIN SHAPES.

Dinner sets, 130 pieces........$30 00. Send for lists.
Tea sets, 44 pieces........6 00.
Dinner plates, ⅌ dozen........2 00.
Tea Plates, ⅌ dozen........1 80.
Cups and saucers, ⅌ dozen, 24 pieces........2 50.
Water goblets, ⅌ dozen........2 50. Good articles.

Gold band and fancy-colored tea sets from $10 to $15. WHITE PARISIAN STONE CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS at equally low rates. CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS, CUT AND PRESSED GLASS, &c., &c.

Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the country, and money collected on delivery.

WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, (only store,) Middle of the Cooper Institute Block, New-York City. Remember WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle of the block.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in Teas, Coffees, Mackerel, Flour, Sugars, and all kinds of Groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOMAS R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray sts., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.